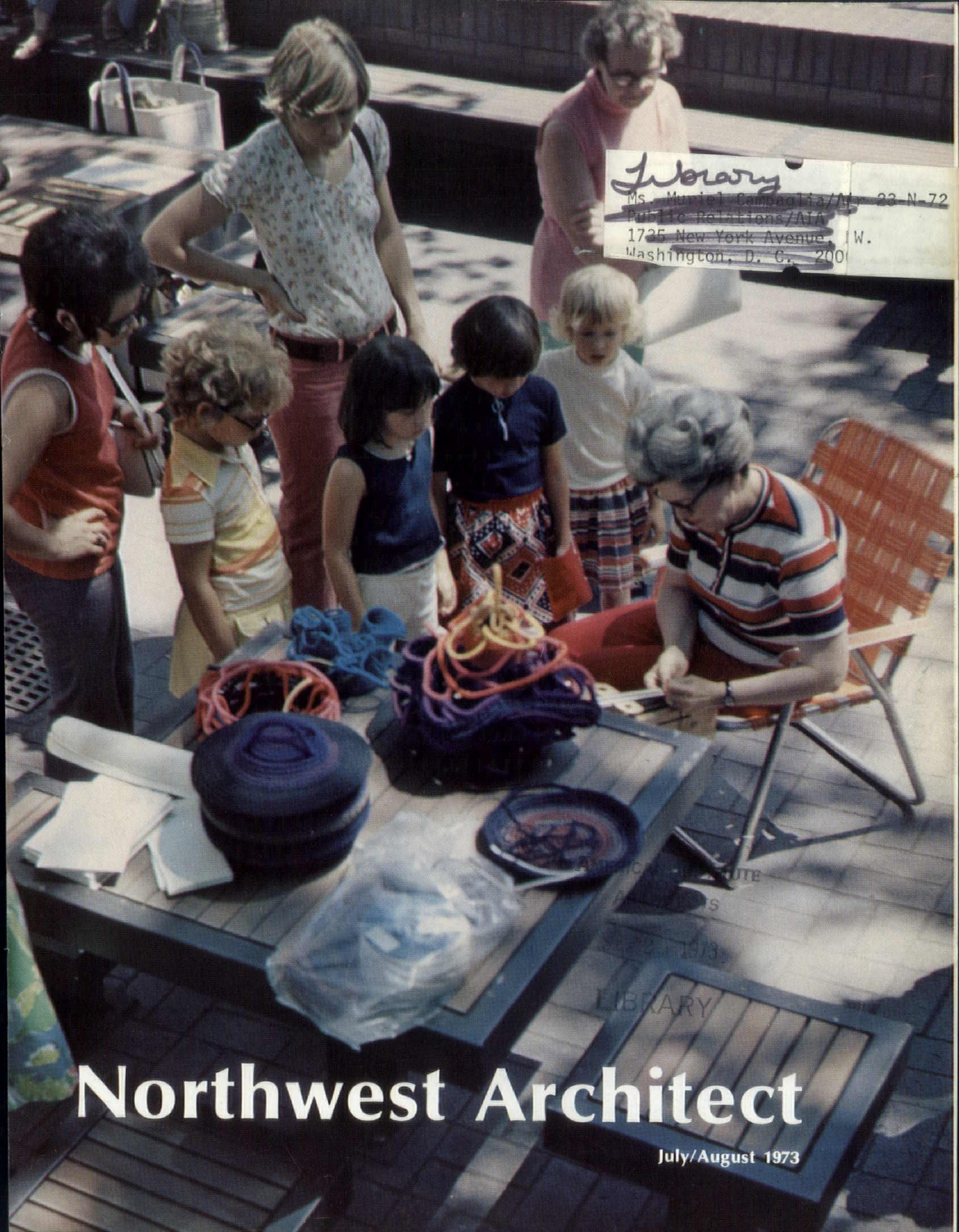


Northwest Architect

July/August 1973

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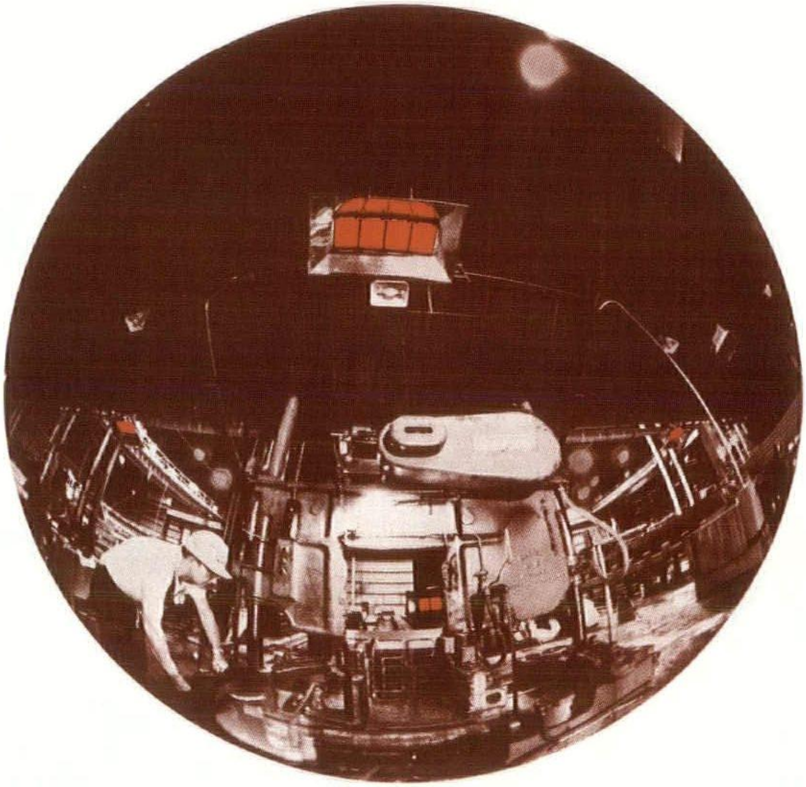
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Energy Conservation concerns us all.

Northern Natural Gas Company

Northwest Architect

July-August, 1973
Volume XXXVII Number 5

In this issue. . .

Minnesota architects affect the nation — although they did not design the Watergate Complex. The May-June issue of Northwest Architect featured projects by Minnesota architects in states west of the Mississippi River. The number of submissions on projects east of the Mississippi was so great that a change in format for this issue was made to accomodate the photographs within the allowable space. Many of the buildings shown in this and the previous issue deserve far more coverage. This survey can only serve to dramatize the vigorous and broad practices of so many Minnesota firms. In the future some of these buildings and/or firms may be featured in greater detail. And perhaps also Luigi Moretti's more recent work.

. . .

The renovation of Smith Park dramatizes the revival of Saint Paul's Lower Town. Another city park has been made into an urbane outdoor living room. Like any living room, it is for celebrations, for joy and sorrow, for company, for solitude. . . . And then, on the walls are also the family pictures.

Bernard Jacob

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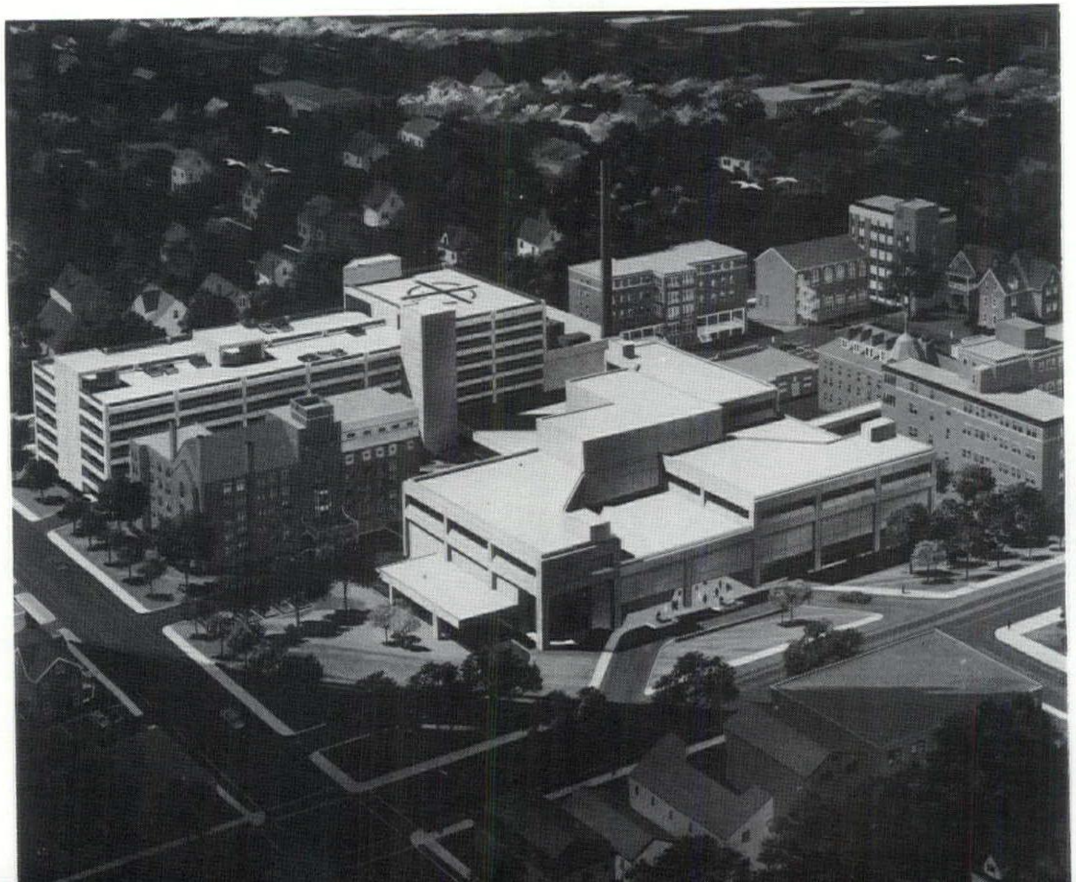
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Cover Photo of Smith Park by William Sanders of Saint Paul Housing and Redevelopment Agency.

Minnesota Architects Affect the Nation

Recent projects by Minnesota architects which are located in states east of the Mississippi River.

Connecticut



Hospital of St. Raphael
New Haven, Connecticut

Ellerbe, Architects/Engineers/Planners
Saint Paul, Minnesota

First stage of a long range program includes a new six-story facility with basement, providing 286 beds on a 600-bed ancillary base. The master plan calls for an additional four floors and eventually completely replacing the old facilities. A 750-car parking ramp, connected to the hospital on its lower levels, solved a critical parking problem.

The facility is being constructed on hospital-owned property covering a two-block, 10-acre site in a predominantly residential neighborhood. All elements of the program are being integrated visually and functionally into the fabric of the neighborhood. Height of the hospital addition is being kept as low as possible to relate to the surrounding residential scale.

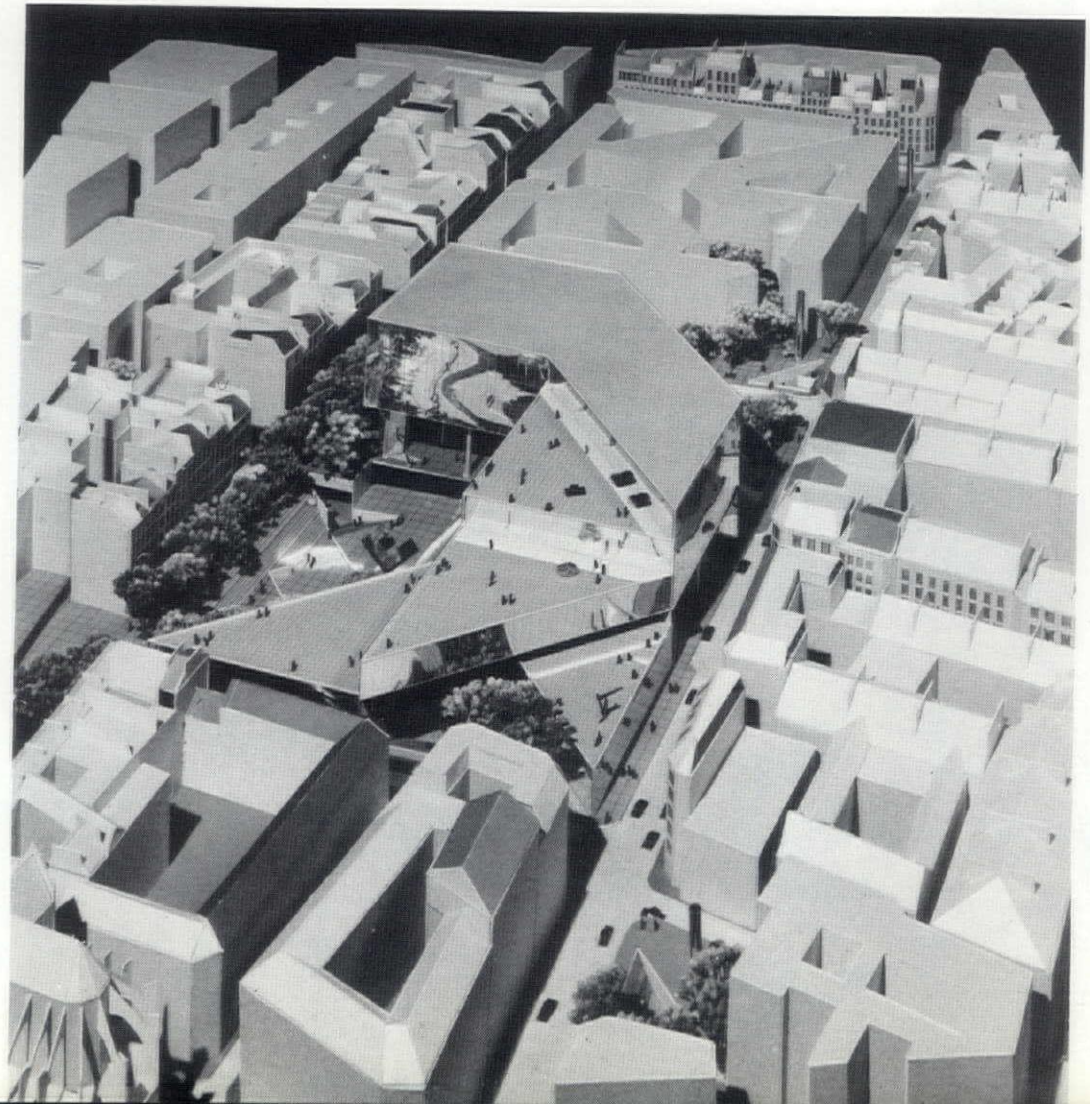


Miami, Florida

Winsor/Faricy Architects
Saint Paul, Minnesota

A 33,000-square-foot laundry facility serving several hospitals in the area. It is a prototype developed for Foussard, Rossmann Associates, Laundry Consultants, of Saint Paul, Minnesota, and Miami, Florida. A similar plant is now under construction for the University of Alabama Medical School in Birmingham, Alabama. Others are in the early planning stages.

France



Centre Beaubourg
Paris, France

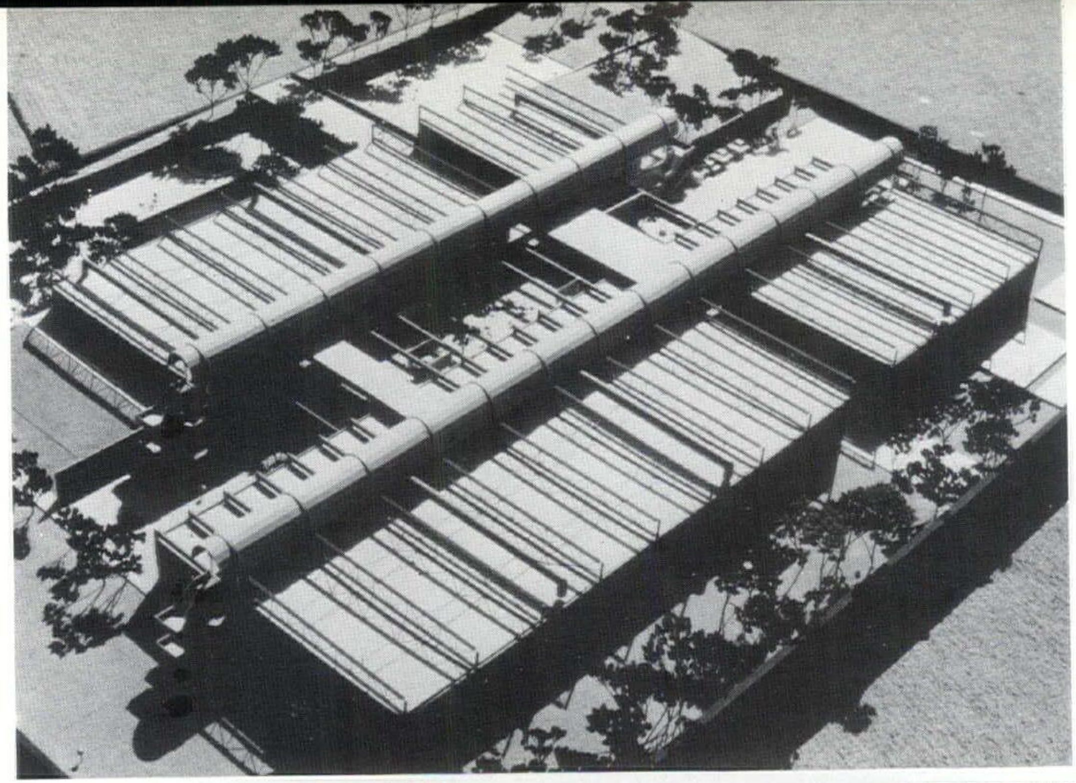
The Hodne/Stageberg Partners Inc.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

An international competition of 685 participants in which an Award of Merit of 10,000 francs was won.

Responding to a very articulate program and a very rich urban setting, the project was conceived as a grouping of volumes (triangular prisms) nested inside each other, rotated outward to form an open vice-like grip on a major court to the west (historic facades of Saint-Martin Street, major metro access, underground vehicle drop off and a small plaza, Saint-Merri). The ground plan was totally accessible from five directions, with the most dramatic parts of the museum placed adjacent to these approaches.

The jury commented — "As a very well conceived composition of very pleasing volumes, this project was judged of great interest. It frees up a central square arranged in tiers that are visible from all parts of the building. This square can be used for spectacles or exhibitions. The different activities of the program have at their disposal appropriate spaces, sufficiently flexible and clearly distributed. The spaces reserved for vertical circulation were regrouped and arranged in a very satisfying manner. The center is very open on the street from all sides (northeast angle, southeast angle, Saint-Martin Street)."

Illinois

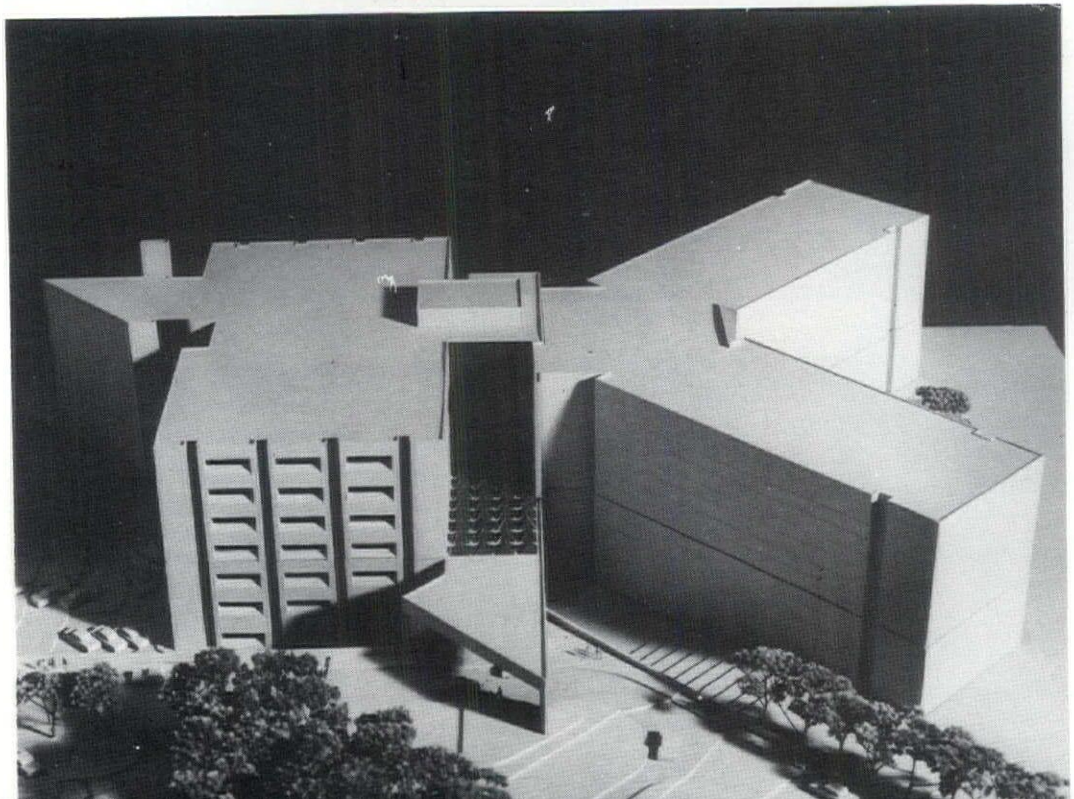


Recreation Building
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois

R. Rapson & Associates, Inc.
Project Architect:
Richard B. Morrill
Minneapolis, Minnesota

The design is of a student recreation facility for a large midwestern university. The facility is to house an Olympic size swimming and diving pool, showers and lockers, three gymnasia for basketball, volleyball, tennis, etc., handball and squash courts, exercise rooms (judo, boxing, wrestling, fencing, etc.), dance studios and game rooms. The immediate site is to be developed for outdoor recreation in play fields and tennis courts.

Illinois



Suburban Heights
Medical Center
Chicago Heights, Illinois

Setter, Leach & Lindstrom, Inc.
Architects and Engineers
Minneapolis, Minnesota

The center is to consist initially of facilities for a 40-man out-patient clinic. Future expansion of this building will add space for an additional 60 men, a 200-bed in-patient facility and a surgical suite. The 27-acre site is further being considered to contain housing for the elderly and medical center personnel, an in-out surgi-center and a dental office facility.



Proposed Public Housing
Old Town, Maine
Miller, Melby & Hanson Architects, Inc.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Maryland



Rosedale Farms
Baltimore, Maryland
Miller, Melby & Hanson Architects, Inc.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

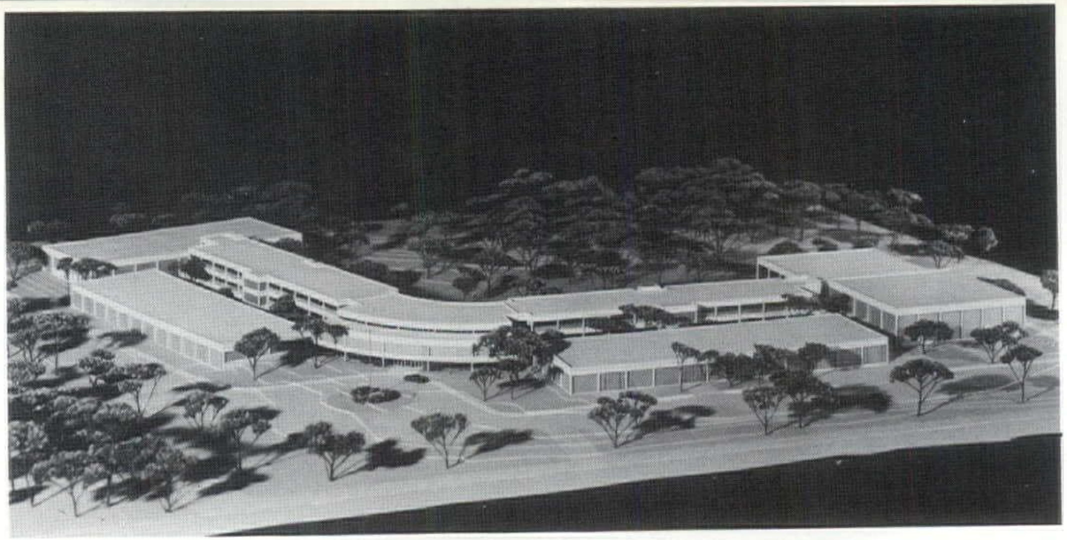
A construction, planning, design and development proposal for Rosedale Farms to create a living environment.

Massachusetts



Container Plant
Hoerner Waldorf Corporation
Mansfield, Massachusetts
Bissell, Belair and Green Architects
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Massachusetts

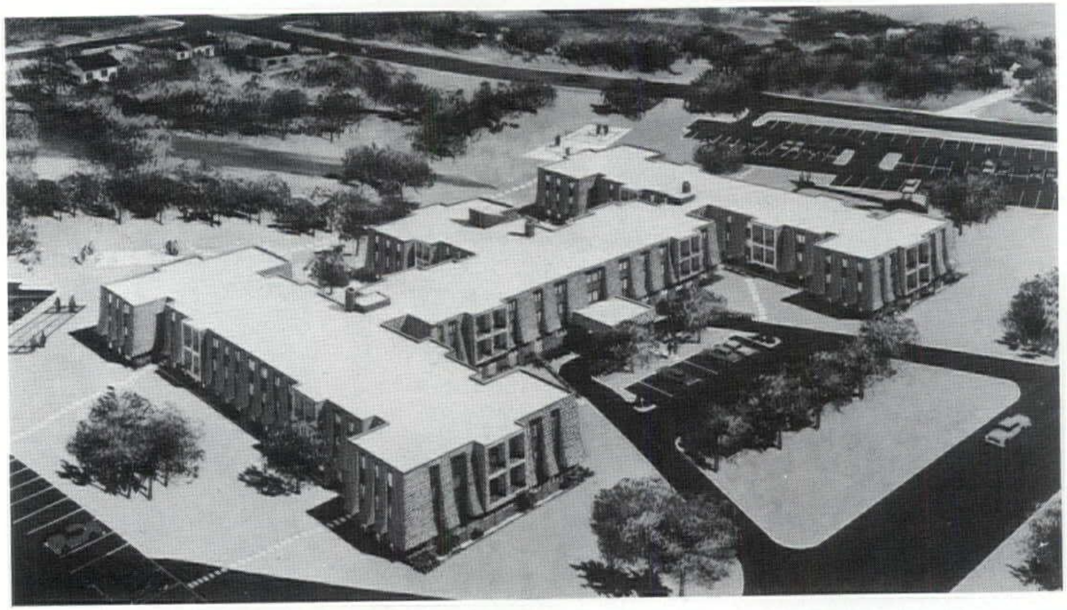


Ellerbe, Architects/Engineers/Planners
Saint Paul, Minnesota

South Middlesex Vocational Technical Institute
Framingham, Massachusetts

A comprehensive vocational high school was needed to serve a newly formulated regional vocational school district. Accommodating an eventual enrollment of 1,500, it will offer a program attuned to rapid technological changes.

Massachusetts



Hyannis House Apartments
Hyannis, Massachusetts

Ackerberg and Associates, Inc.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

This project consists of a single three-story building containing one, two- and three-bedroom apartments, each with a balcony or patio. Among the many amenities are individual heating and cooling units in each apartment, exercise rooms, guest rooms, bicycle storage rooms, elevator, party room, lounge, adequate parking areas, outdoor recreation area and landscaped grounds.

Michigan



Gogebic National Bank
Ironwood, Michigan

Fugelso, Porter, Simich and Whiteman, Inc.
Duluth, Minnesota

This is a complete drive-in and banking facility on a major commercial corner in the winter ski capital of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. The exterior is granite and the interior is brick, accented by wood throughout.

Telemark Ski Lodge
Cable, Wisconsin



Gingold-Pink Architecture and Engineering
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Telemark Ski Lodge is a 200-unit hotel complex for the Telemark ski area. The $5.5-million project is designed to be a year-round resort with recreational activities available for all seasons. The project was scheduled for completion in May, 1973, with 90 percent of its condominium units sold as of March 1.

The design originated in the office of Herbert Fritz of Spring Green, Wisconsin, in co-operation with Fred Goold of Telemark. After an unsuccessful start, Shelter Homes, Inc., and Gingold-Pink Architecture and Engineering were brought in. The building was redesigned and construction started in May,

New York



1199 Plaza-East Harlem
New York, New York

The Hodne/Stageberg Partners Inc.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

A national competition (373 participants) for low-moderate income housing in which the first prize of $10,000 was won.

"A vast national effort is in progress to transform the obsolete and blighted portions of our cities into centers of renewed human life and value. There are indications that this unique opportunity may be wasted, that slums of the future may be created, unless the true challenges are faced with imagination, skill and realism."

The complex is unique, completely reshaped by the preferences of its residents-to-be. If the union-sponsor could only put up apartments, it it could not influence the quality of life, it was not interested in proceeding. The complex provides more than the 1,594 units of low-moderate co-operative housing, 1-, 2-, 3- and 4-bedroom two-level and one-level apartments, most of which have exposures on two sides and individual balconies. The individual structures have one major courtyard flanked on three sides with open gallery circulation terminating in river view end terraces on alternate floors.

Ohio

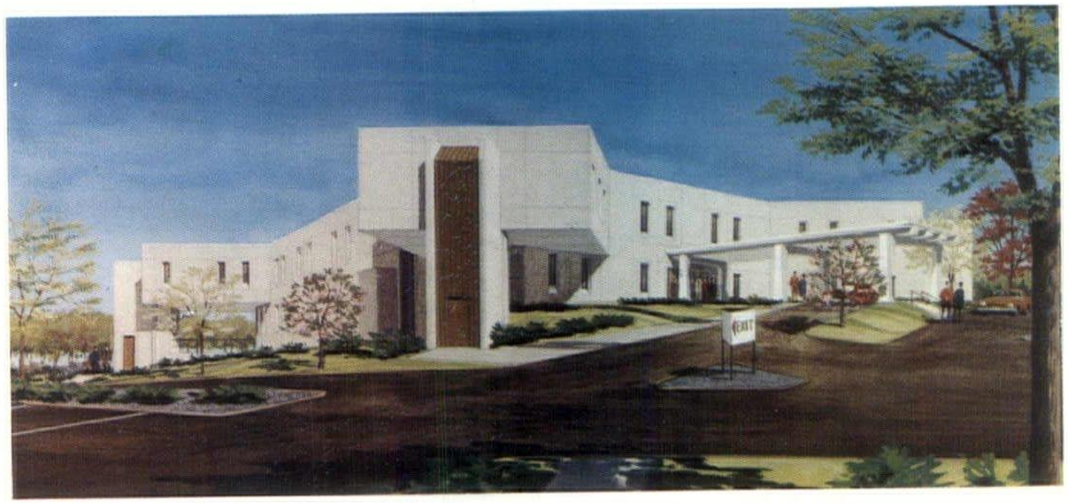


Ashland Chemical Company
Dublin, Ohio

Ellerbe, Architects/Engineers/Planners
Saint Paul, Minnesota

Ashland Chemical required a research and development building to centralize the firm's operations and to provide an enriched environment for laboratories, two pilot plants and administrative offices.

Ohio

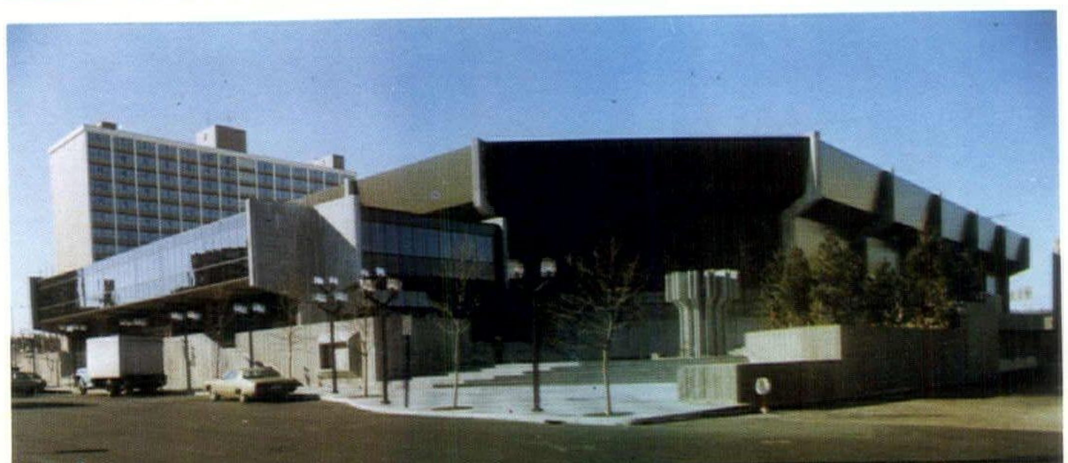


Akron Clinic
Fairlawn, Ohio

Harold J. Westin and Associates, Inc.
Saint Paul, Minnesota

The 17-doctor Health Care Foundation is relocating its practice from the existing Akron, Ohio, site to the nearby suburb of Fairlawn.

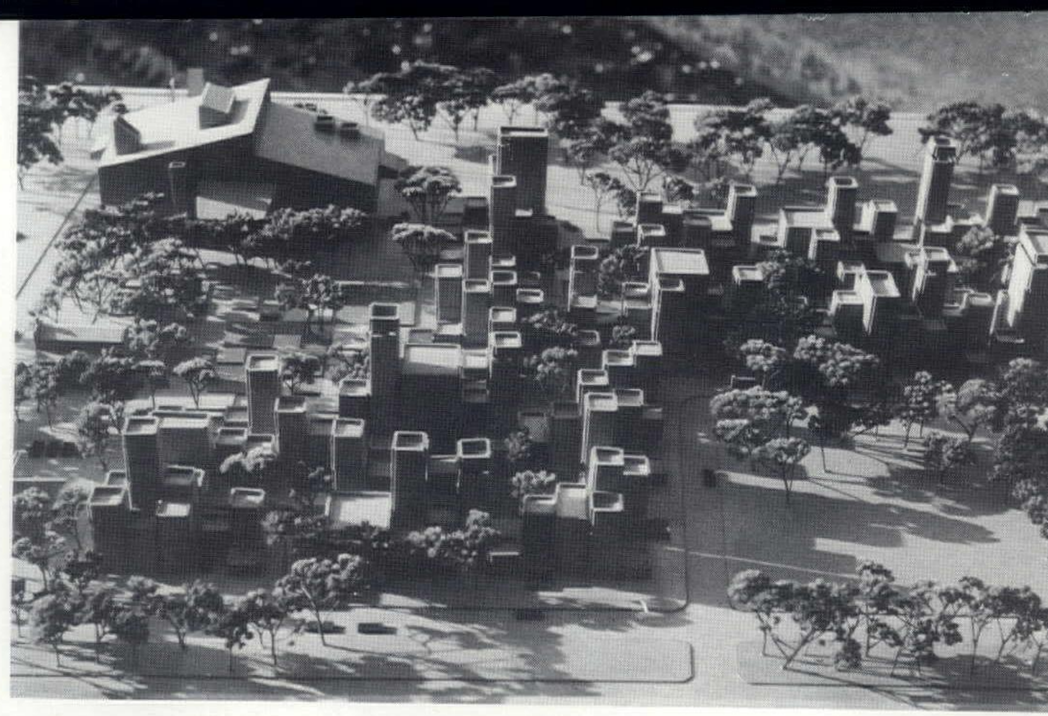
Rhode Island



Civic Center
Providence, Rhode Island

Ellerbe, Architects/ Engineers/ Planners
Saint Paul, Minnesota

The City of Providence, Rhode Island, desired a "showpiece" civic center which would accommodate sporting events, stage shows, banquets, major exhibitions and serve as the home of the American Hockey League's Providence Reds.



Twin Theaters and Housing
Detroit, Michigan

Ralph Rapson and Associates, Inc.
Project Architect:
Kay M. Lockhart
Minneapolis, Minnesota

The project calls for the design of 500 mixed, housing units on an urban renewal site near the central business district, along with twin theaters.

Theaters are to provide for all types of productions, including live repertory, commercial movies and industrial fairs. The solution provides for two theaters; one flexible theater which provides for thrust stage and proscenium operation while the other theater provides for normal movie and industrial presentations. Limited commercial and services also are to be provided.

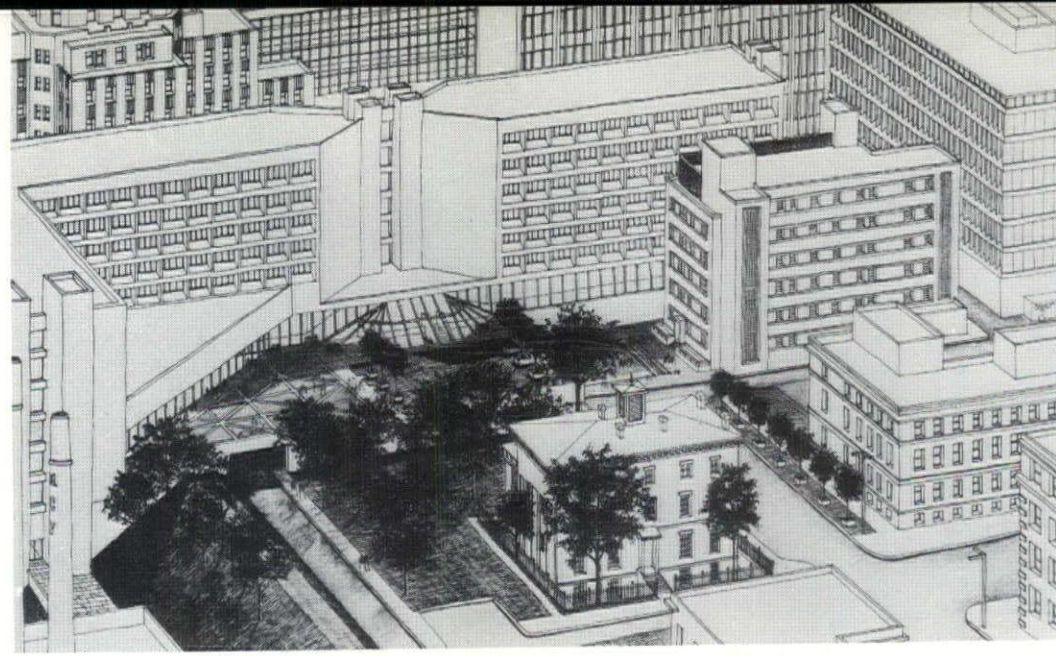
North Carolina



A Residence for Madame Lili Krause and Dr. Fergus
Celo Farm, North Carolina

The Hodne/Stageberg Partners Inc.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Virginia

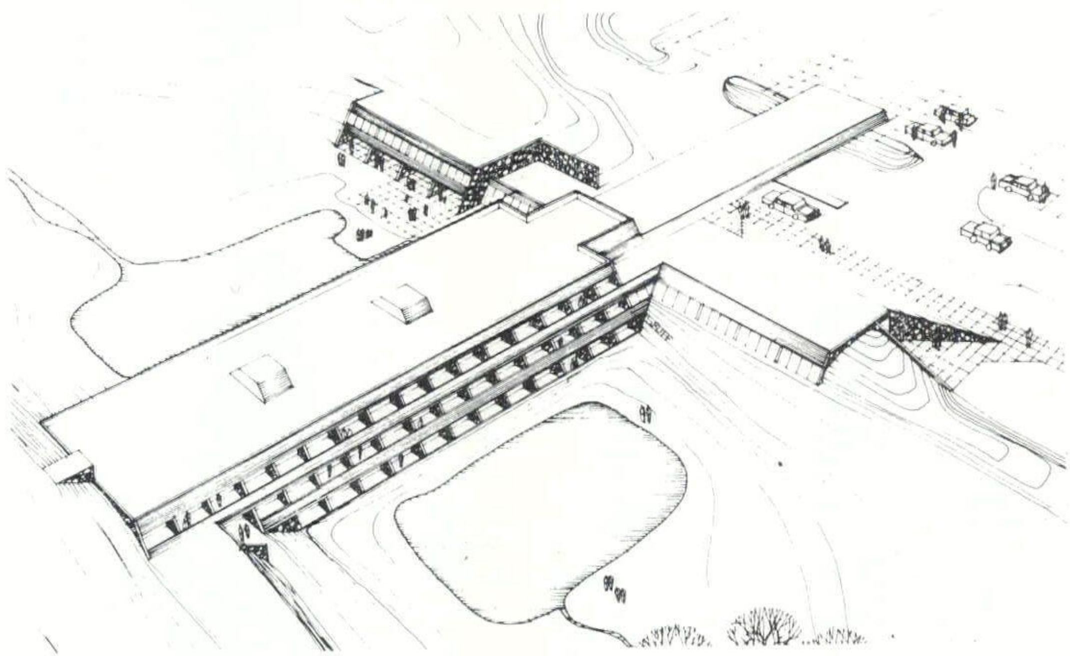


Virginia Commonwealth
University Medical College
of Virginia
Hospitals
Richmond, Virginia

Ellerbe,
Architects/Engineers/Planners
Saint Paul, Minnesota

One of the oldest medical schools in the United States, the Medical College of Virginia recognized the shortcomings of its facilities and saw the need for an overall program to provide new, modern facilities and to update the old. Operating rooms, for example, were considered archaic in layout and of six major buildings only two are directly connected, resulting in a poor circulation system.

West Virginia



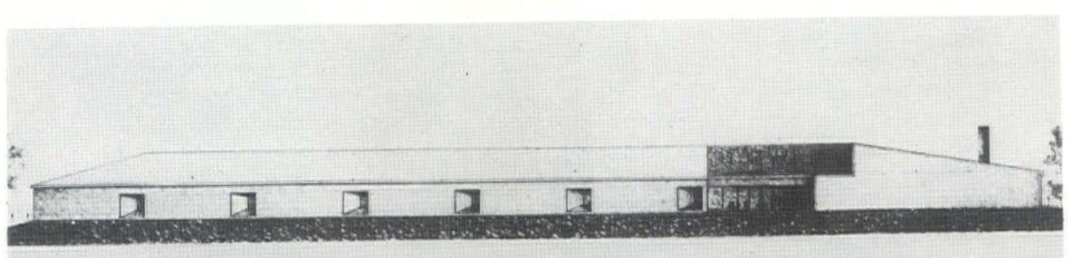
Business/Resort Motel
Beverly, West Virginia

Weichselbaum and Associates, Inc.
Rochester, Minnesota

The project program requires the design of an 80-unit *business/resort motel* with meeting rooms and an enclosed swimming pool.

The site is a foothill area of the mountains, consisting of 80 acres of rolling grounds surrounding historical Faraway Hills, a world renowned restaurant operating in a Civil War era plantation house. Planned land acquisition will permit area for a golf and recreation development. The new construction will replace existing out-dated motel facilities of approximately 16 rooms.

Wisconsin



Black River Falls Grade School
Black River Falls, Wisconsin

The Cerny Associates
Minneapolis, Minnesota

The program is based on the educational requirements of 500 students in grades 1 through 6, including a kindergarten and having the flexibility to function initially for grades 4 through 6 in-



Proposed Public Housing
Springfield, Vermont

Miller, Melby & Hanson Architects, Inc.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Wisconsin



Church and Sunday School
First Methodist Church
Cumberland, Wisconsin

William A. Vievering, Architect,
St. Paul, Minnesota

This is a multi-use church building located on a prominent five-acre sloping site adjacent to the main highway leading into Cumberland. The split level frame structure (six levels in all) adapts very well to the existing slope of the land and features grade entrances at four different levels to facilitate independent usage of the various areas.

Wisconsin

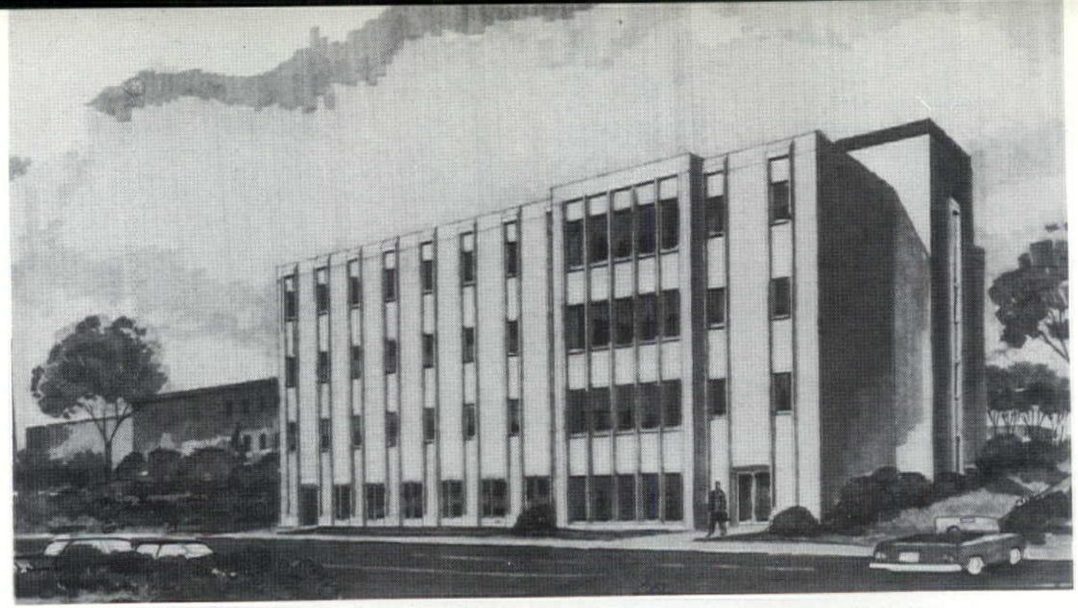


Introl Corporation Building
Ellsworth, Wisconsin

Albert Lawrence Hoffmeyer
Minneapolis, Minnesota

A 60-foot by 100-foot factory building containing space for light manufacturing and office and dining facilities. All walls are concrete block, painted. Exterior walls support a 60-foot clearspan precast double-T roof with translucent, corrugated plastic infill. Rooftop units furnish heating and cooling to the three separate zones.
Photo: Allen R. Olson

Wisconsin



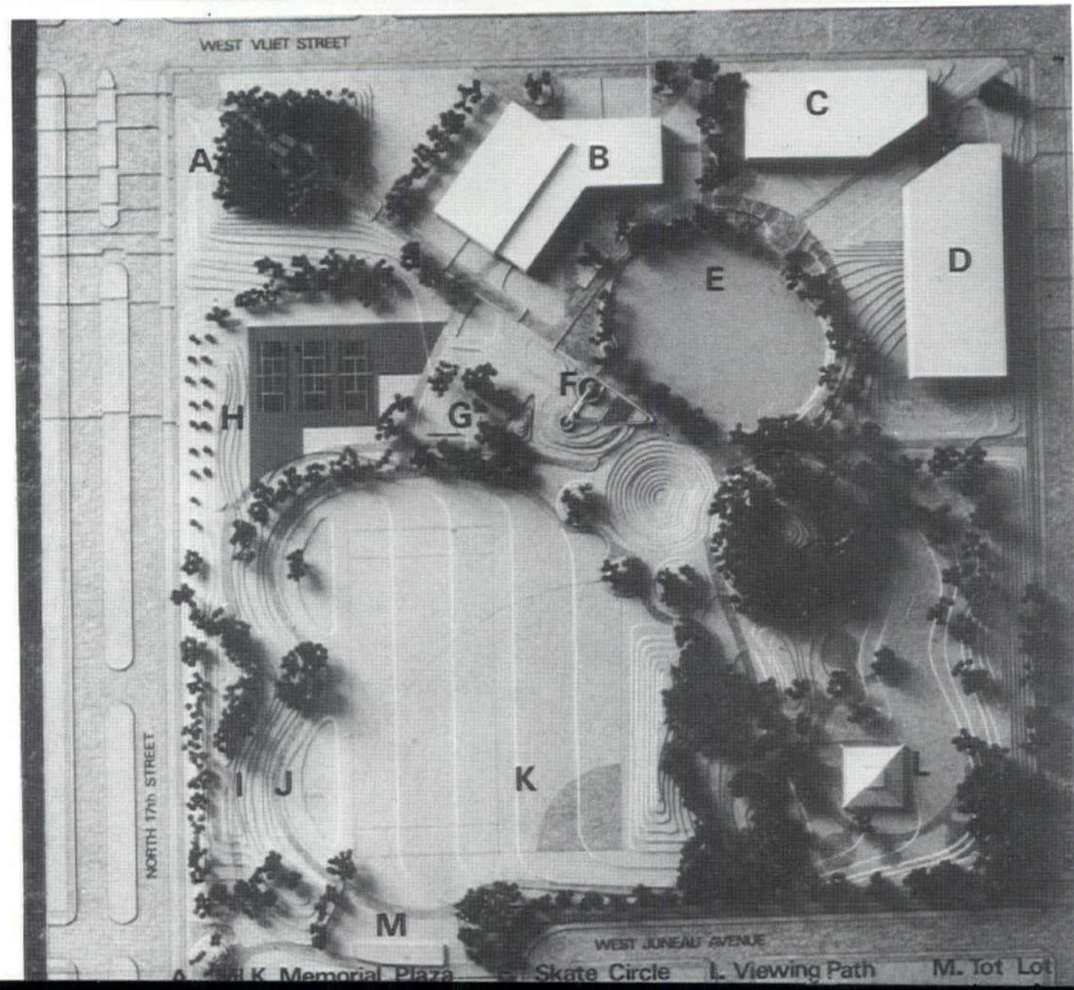
Janesville Riverview Clinic
Janesville, Wisconsin

Harold J. Westin and Associates, Inc.

Saint Paul, Minnesota

The building for the Janesville Riverview Clinic was designed and is being constructed for a group of 17 doctors. The group is quite typical of most clinics in its makeup with regard to the medical specialties included and has been in practice for many years as the Pember-Nuzum Clinic.

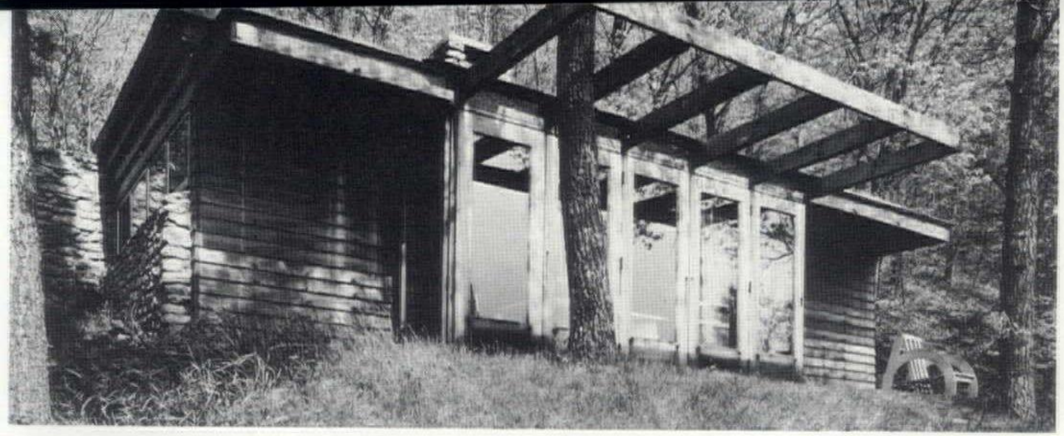
Wisconsin



Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Park
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Adkins-Jackels Associates, Inc.
St. Paul, Minnesota

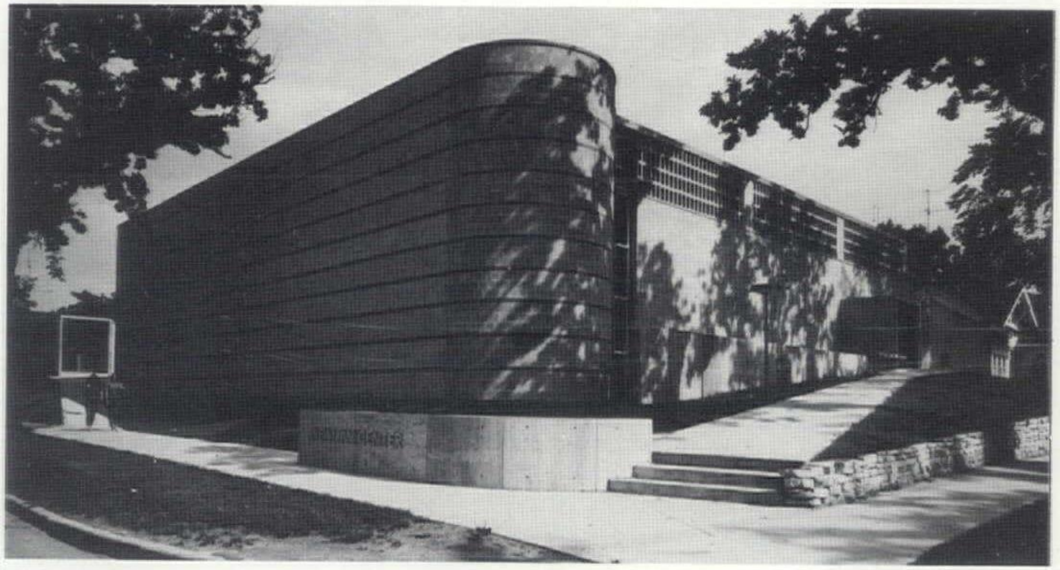
The design is of a park and recreation complex which will respond appropriately to the needs of the people in this particular community. The park should be unique in respect to other parks in the Milwaukee County Park System in that it should be both city-like and park-like in character — city-like to reflect the organized recreational and social needs of the community yet park-like to provide the needed open space, a place of relief from the intensity of city life.



Osceola, Wisconsin

Close Associates Architects, Inc.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Wisconsin



Newman Center
University of Wisconsin
Oshkosh, Wisconsin

Val Michelson and Associates, Architects
Saint Paul, Minnesota

The Oshkosh Newman Club building was designed to serve an estimated maximum of 4,200 students. Its program specified four functional components: a chapel to seat 700, educational and social (multipurpose) facilities, counseling and administrative facilities and living quarters for the staff. The chapel, being an extension of as well as an introduction to the center's activities, had to have an identity separate from the rest of the building and yet be related to it.

Wisconsin



Watertown Memorial Hospital
Watertown, Wisconsin

S. C. Smiley & Associates Architects
Minneapolis, Minnesota

This general hospital of 120 beds serves a large rural area midway between Milwaukee and Madison, Wisconsin. A feature of the hospital is the requirement to separate the surgical beds from the O B - pediatric area. The two wings are separated by a three-story lobby containing vertical circulation and a bridge across the second and third floor levels.

The Renewal of Smith Park

By William Sanders

Photos by Joan Strommer

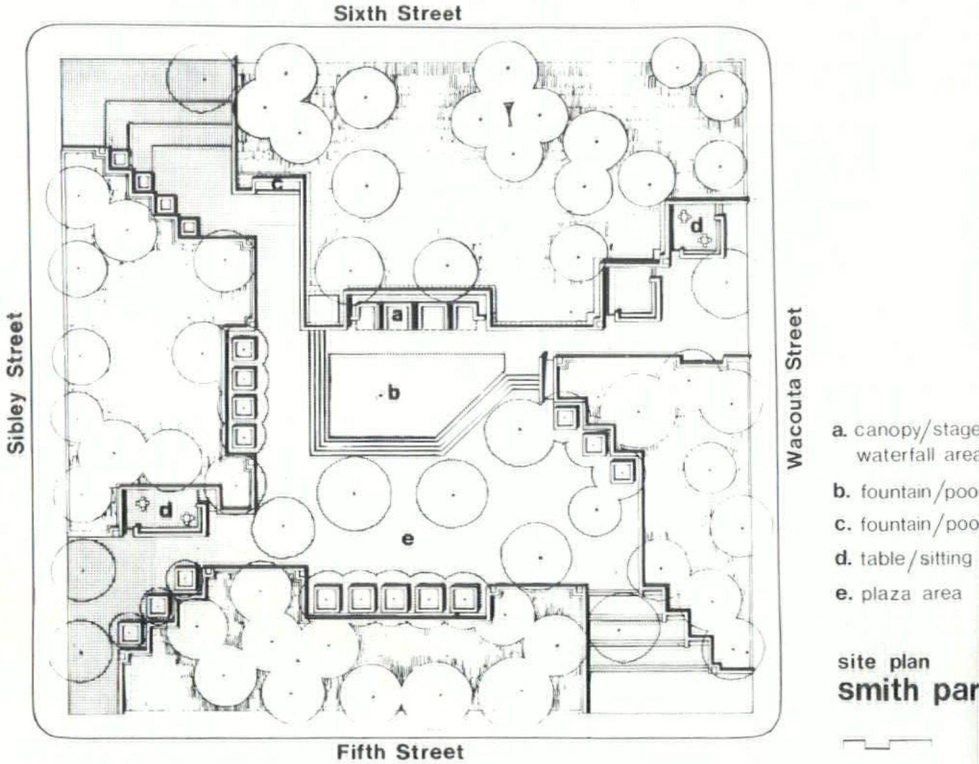
Smith Park is Saint Paul's third oldest park. It was donated to the city on July 24, 1849, by Cornelius I. Whitney and Robert A. Smith, land speculators from Illinois. The park was named for Smith, who was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives and later was elected to the United States Congress.

In 1849 four steamboats a week arrived by river to serve the town's 800 inhabitants, who were mainly carpenters, blacksmiths, merchants and farmers. Smith Park contains 2.03 acres and is located in what once was the "wholesale district" of the city. The area has undergone many changes and in the early years Smith Park had many uses. A historical report recalls that in 1881 "the park was enclosed with a high stockade and used to confine the workhouse prisoners." Later the park was described as "affording some utility as a connective way for pedestrians but is chiefly useful as affording one of those open spaces which add so much to the sightliness of a city, especially in a congested district such as the one where it is located, and which adds greatly to the artistic merit of the surrounding architecture. . .".

Smith Park today has just undergone a $450,000 renovation and is the focus of the planned turn-of-the-century restoration now underway in Lowertown. The brick-lined walks and terraced seating areas, a skating area, new landscaping, lighting, an outdoor stage backed by a waterfall and reflecting pool again will provide an inviting open space for a

(Continued on page 160)

William Sanders is principal designer with the Saint Paul Housing and Redevelopment Agency.





HOUSING AND
REDEVELOPMENT
AUTHORITY OF CITY
OF SAINT PAUL
Executive Director
Edward N. Helfeld
Director of Design
Errol Frailey
Principal Designer
William Sanders
Contractor
Monette Construction Co.



Broken Treaties — Broken Homes

By Craig Hess

The Community Design Center of Minnesota undertakes a variety of projects, which can be grouped under the headings of graphic, rehabilitation, landscape, educational and advocacy projects. This article is the first in a series of articles which are intended to illustrate these various types of projects. The "Broken Treaties — Broken Homes" (Nett Lake Housing Investigation) is an example of an advocacy project.

On February 13, 1973, an articulate Chippewa businessman, Jerry Sheehy, delivered a new project request to the CDC offices — help in investigating numerous problems with a HUD turnkey housing project on his reservation at Nett Lake, Minnesota. In a quick meeting with Tom Walz, CDC director, Craig Hess, VISTA architect, and Sherrie Pugh, student intern, Jerry outlined that a 52-unit housing project had been started in 1971 with total completion scheduled for June of 1972. The Namekagon Development Co., Inc., of La Crosse, Wisconsin, was awarded the contract in June of 1971. Because of serious construction delays and poor workmanship, the Local Housing Authority had just "rescinded" the contract from Namekagon. Jerry hoped that CDC could document the poor quality design/construction and determine whether the developer was in violation of the contract documents for the project.

As with all CDC projects, this request was submitted to the Review Committee for its action. Although a passing reference was made to the fact that "advocacy" projects can pro-

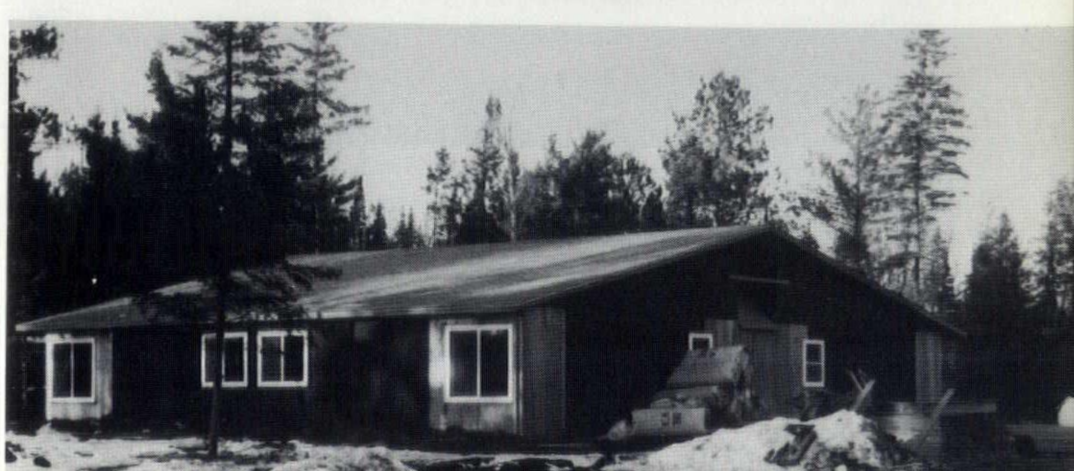
(Continued on page 167)

Craig Hess, a graduate of the University of Minnesota School of Architecture, is a VISTA volunteer with Community Design Center in Minneapolis.



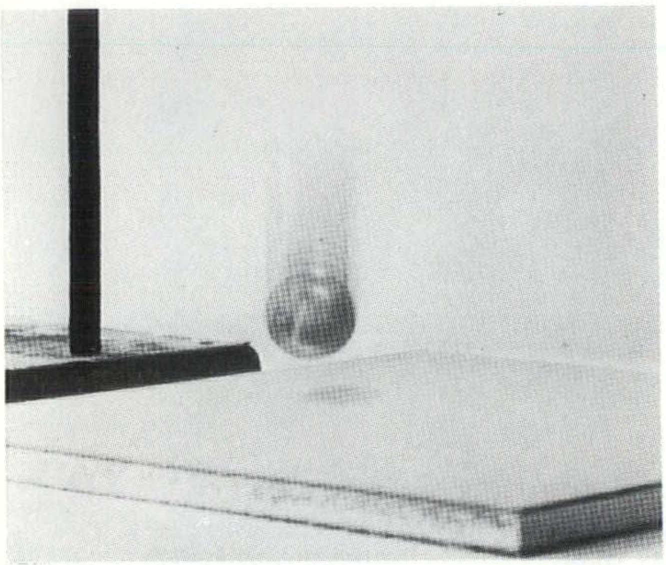
CDC team reviewing documents — (1-r) Sherri Pugh, housing student, Adeline Landgren, a resident, Bob Mack, architecture student, and Richard Peterson, architect.





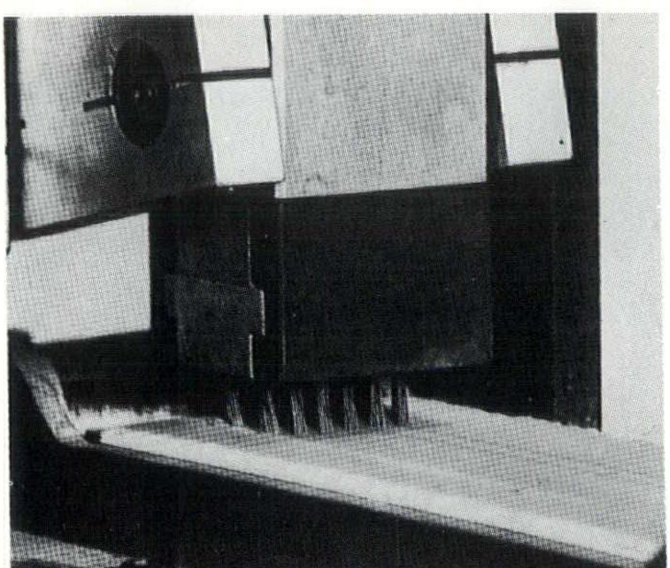
It's modern . . . It's conventional . . . It's "SUPERW

VENEER PLASTER SYSTEM OUT



IMPACT TEST

Struck by a 7.8 ounce steel ball dropped from a height of 36 inches, Veneer Plaster doesn't crack . . . doesn't lose bond at, or near impact point.



ABRASION TEST

25-lb. weighted wire brush at 250 strokes a minute doesn't scratch . . . doesn't penetrate finish surface more than one millimeter.

Abrasion Test conducted by recognized laboratory, using a taber abraser with a wheel load of 1,000 grams on 1/2 inch gypsum wallboard at 402 cycles with an average wear of 0.019 and a discontinuance of tests because abraser wore through to gypsum core. Surface number two of gypsum, Veneer Plaster showed 1,000 cycles average wear of 0.008.

• HIGH VALUE, LOW COST

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• 3 DAY COMPLETION TIME

Finished, ready to decorate or trim interior shortens construction time.

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Thoroughly reinforced, unusually hard (3,000 PST) stands up to punishment.

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• MANY THICKNESSES AND STYLES

Seven metal stud widths or conventional wood framing. Partitions from 2 3/4 inches to over 6 inches thick.

Smith Park

(Continued from page 155)

revived Lowertown.

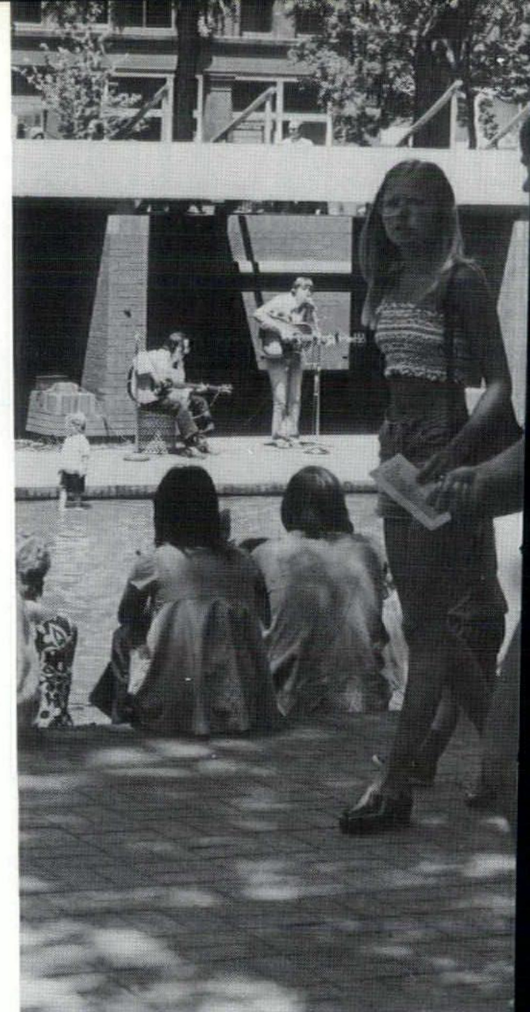
One of the primary objectives of the design was to create a functional park, one which could be used for a wide variety of activities. The spaces within the park allow a great deal of flexibility. The large central plaza will accommodate sizable groups of people for concerts, festivals, exhibits, art shows, etc., and at the same time the many small personal spaces within the park allow individuals and small groups to enjoy the solitude and privacy of the area. The existing canopy of large elm trees was carefully preserved and affords the pedestrian many shaded sitting areas while giving the park a very pleasant scale and variety of texture.

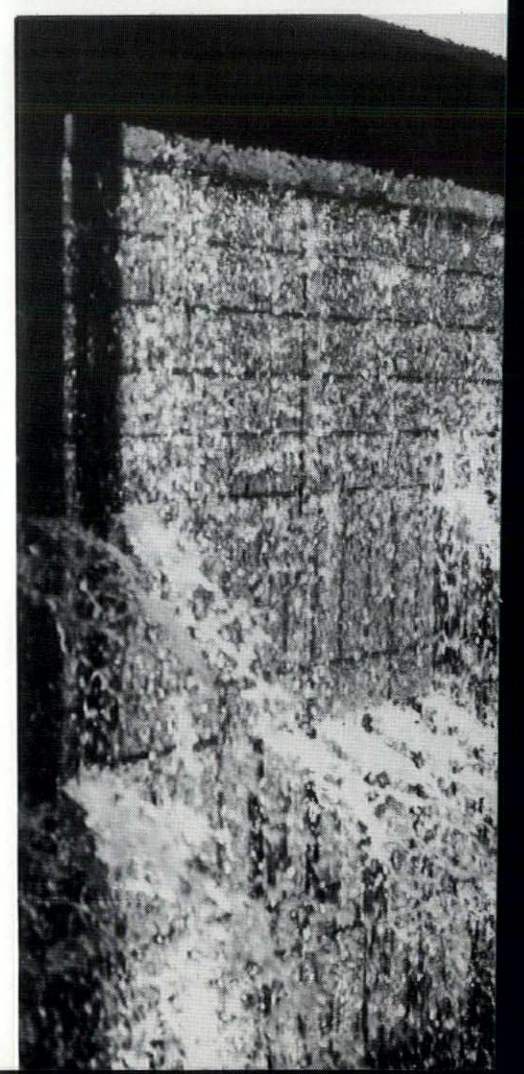
The park was designed to complement the broader objectives of the entire Lowertown area. The warm subtle colors and materials and the size and scale of the spaces within the park are definitely harmonious with the character established by the fine older buildings surrounding the park. The park from the outside appears to be a very low profile, quiet open space which intentionally allows the surrounding buildings to dominate the square. From the inside the brick walls, fountains, grade changes, stage area, reflecting pool, lighting and landscaping create an exciting atmosphere that is separated from the noise and annoyance of surrounding streets and traffic.

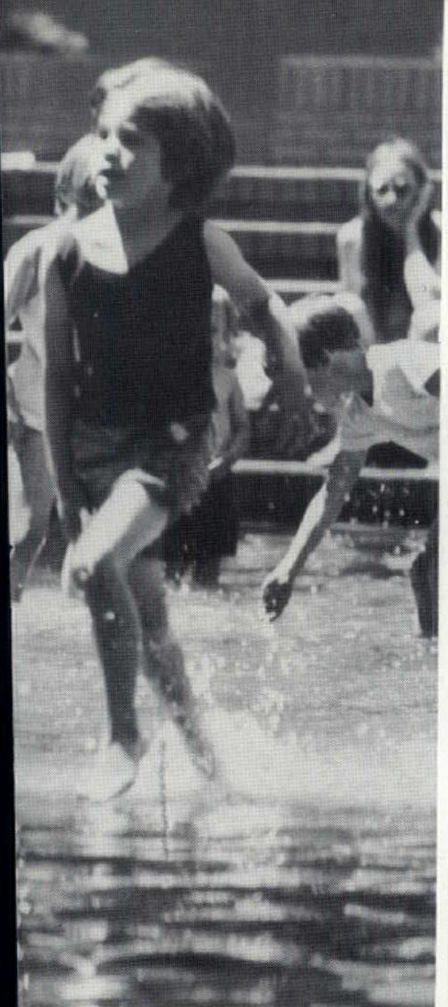
The concept for the entire Lowertown area offers tremendous potential to transform a part of downtown Saint Paul that has for many years been depressed and under-utilized into a viable, active and people-oriented area.

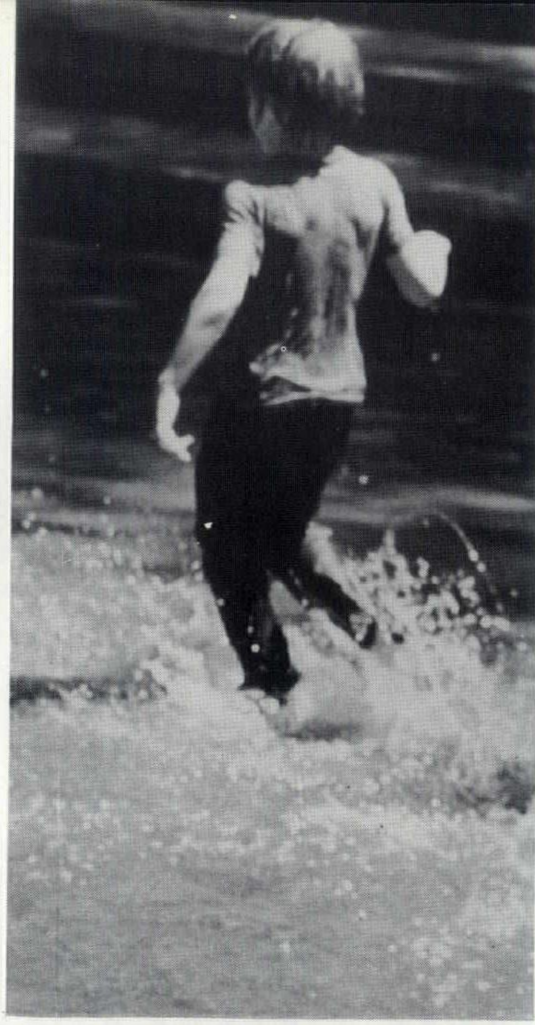
The following design criteria

(Continued on page 163)











(Continued from page 160)



have been developed for the area:

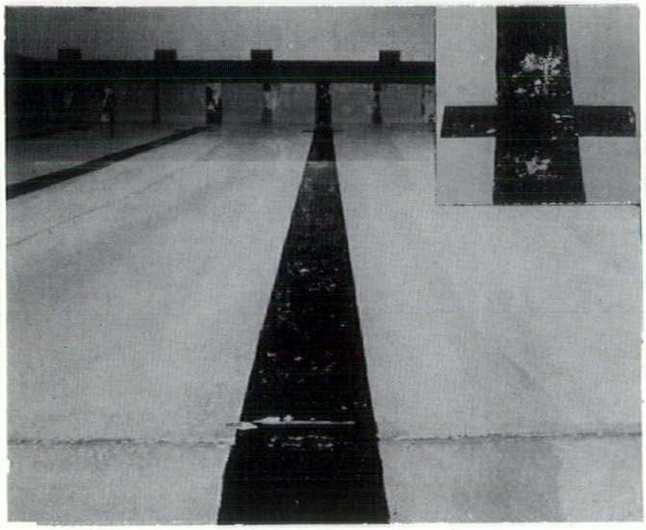
"The basic objective in this general Lowertown area is to create a well-defined, tightly organized theme commercial area of accumulative attraction similar to Ghiradelli Square in San Francisco, and Larimar Square in Denver. It is intended that it be an active pedestrian-oriented area in which highly specialized goods and services are offered. This area is to attract customers and users from the downtown working population, to draw from retail core shoppers, to entice metropolitan area residents and to appeal to tourists, conventioneers and metropolitan area visitors.

"This area will not be dealt with as an historic restoration project in the traditional manner of Williamsburg, Virginia. The objective is to achieve rehabilitation of the existing buildings to remain in a way sympathetic with the original architecture. However, there will be an attempt to create a convivial and colorful atmosphere similar to those specialized areas in San Fransisco and Denver noted above. Contemporary architecture, graphics and street furnishings will be sensitively blended with the old. New construction will recall, be harmonious with and compatible to the size, scale, proportions, rhythm, textures, colors, etc., of existing buildings. The design of new construction and treatment of rehabilitated buildings must be tastefully conceived and sensitively executed in order to avoid a garish, tawdry and vulgar development."

The key to success of Smith Park and the Lowertown area is people. It is hoped that the area can become a delightful place to work, to shop, to live in and to visit. Smith Park, even without programmed activity, is a pleasant spot to walk, sit and relax or enjoy a lunch hour. The planters, benches, fountains, pools and shaded sitting areas will provide an enjoyable atmosphere in themselves.

With activity programmed, such as the Craftsman's Festival or a carnival, farmers market, art shows, etc., the park comes alive with people, music, action and sound. ■

CERAMIC TILE ELIMINATES HIGH COSTS OF SWIMMING POOL MAINTENANCE.

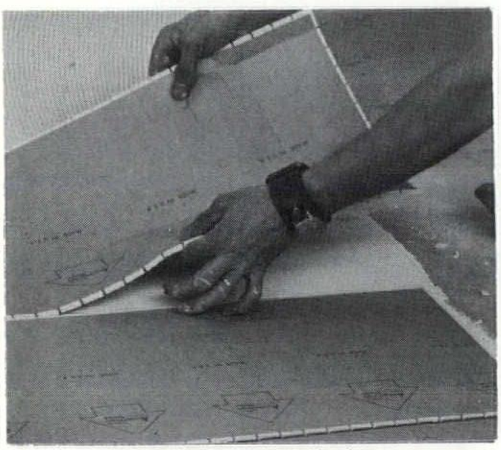


Before — pool surface is cracking and peeling (see inset). Pool needs daily cleaning and filtering system maintenance once a week.

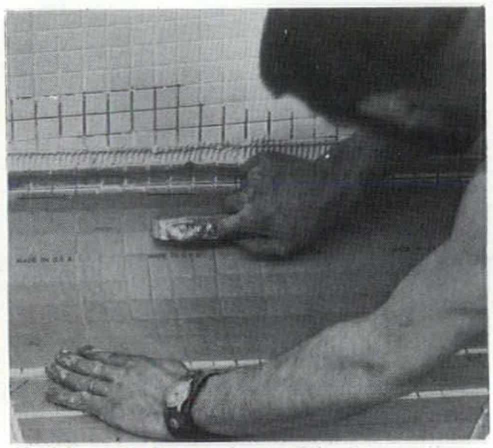
That's what officials at Park Senior High School, Cottage Grove, Minnesota, concluded when they totaled the cost of maintaining their painted pool from 1966 to 1972.

The maintenance and contracted work included sandblasting, painting, cleaning paint chips from the filtering system, daily pool cleaning, etc.

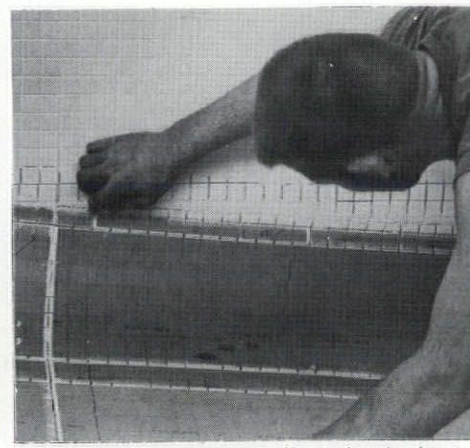
Officials decided to cut costs with Ceramic Tile early this spring. Now with work completed, they have a beautiful pool that will last indefinitely — *with minimum maintenance.*



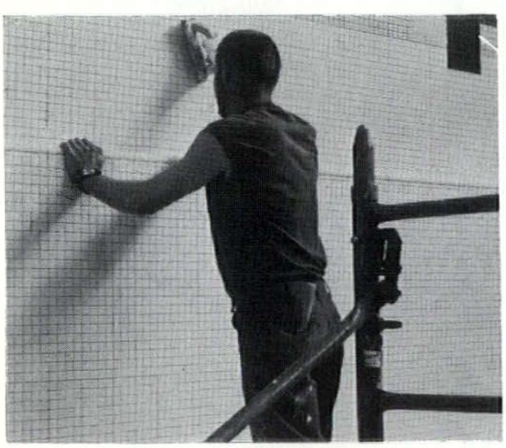
After sandblasting paint and cleaning surface, Ceramic Tiling begins.



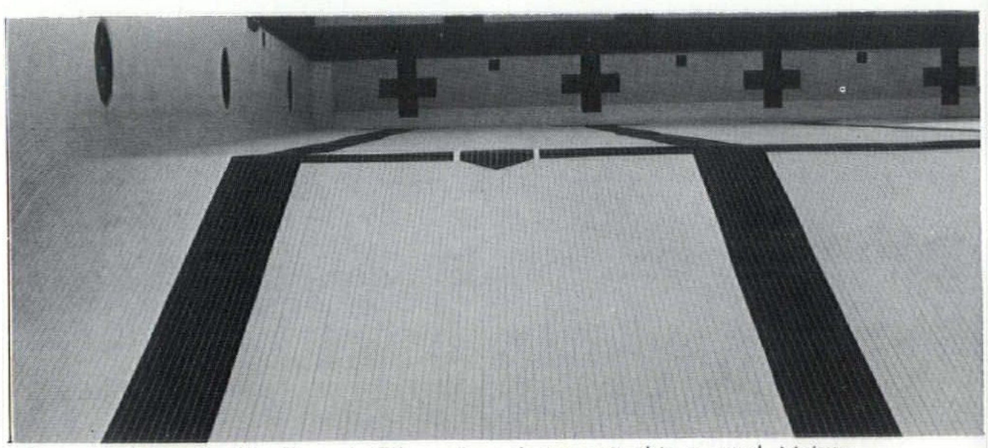
Guildset Craftsman beats Tile into setting bed for permanent installation.



Guildset Craftsman installs individual mitered Tiles for uniform finish.



Grouting completes installation of trouble-free Ceramic Tile.



After — pool has durable Ceramic Tile surface that won't chip or peel. Maintenance costs are cut and pool will look new for years.

Guildset TILING

OLD AS HISTORY — MODERN AS TOMORROW

MINNESOTA CERAMIC TILE INDUSTRY

Matson & Wegleitner Architects, Inc.

What's a good day's work... 400, 700, or 1,000 bricks a day?



They all are. It's common for bricklayers to lay 400 bricks one day and 1,000 the next. Why? Is one a bad day and the other a good one? Not at all. The wall itself determines how many bricks per day. Thin brick walls with ornamental bonds and many openings—the kind frequently used these days—just naturally take longer to build than the thick, solid walls common 50 years ago.

The fact is that bricklayers are laying more brick than ever before. For instance, a 1910 building cost handbook said, "400 bricks a day for veneering a frame house is a good day's work." Today, it's common for bricklayers to lay 500 or more bricks per day on veneer walls.

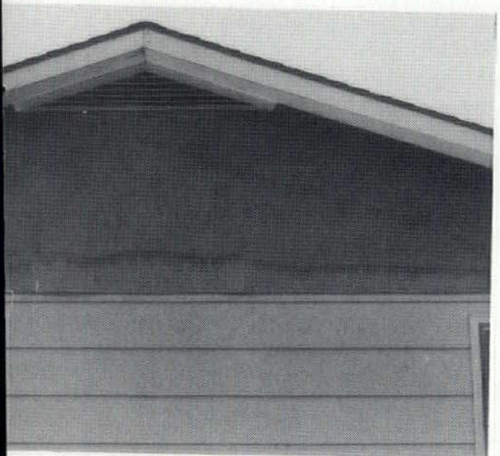
A recent survey of mason contractors showed that bricklayers average about 725 bricks per day. That's one brick every 40 seconds. It means lifting almost two tons in an eight-hour day. (It also produces a cheaper—often more than 50% cheaper—permanent wall than do competitive materials.)

That's a good day's work.

minnesota
masonry
institute

7851 Metro Parkway Suite 103
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55420
Phone: 612-854-0196

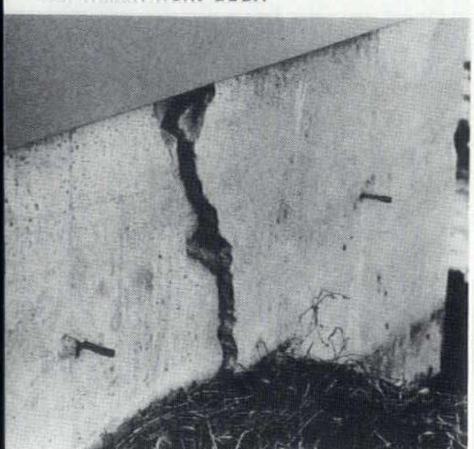
(Continued from page 157)



Unpainted siding, resulting in water stains, buckling and delamination.



Reinforcing steel for front stoop does not match front door.



Foundation wall crack.

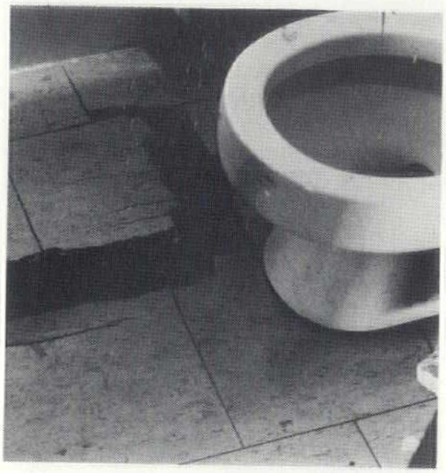
duce some unfriendliness within the "housing family" if some toes are stepped on, the Review Committee approved the project on February 15 but with the stipulation that a well qualified, registered architect direct it.

Bud Peterson of Peterson, Clark and Associates, Inc., agreed to act on a volunteer basis as team director if CDC would provide ample supportative personnel. Craig assumed the major staff responsibility with help at various stages from Sherrie, Bob Mack, a university student, and Jerry Maier, VISTA architect.

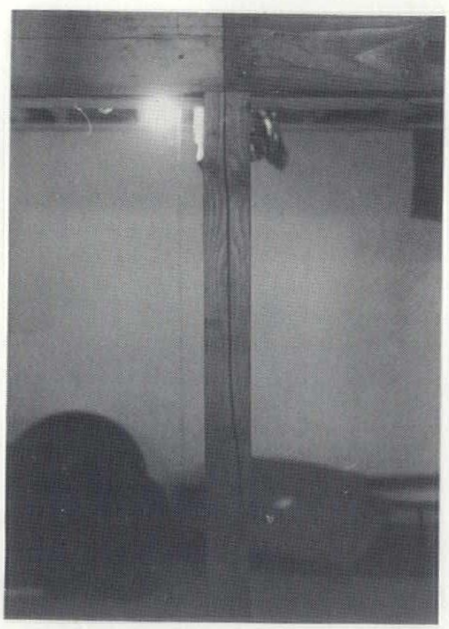
Two inspection trips to Nett Lake were made (March 2 and 3 and March 20, 21 and 22) to enable the CDC to document the present state of construction. Numerous deficiencies and deviances from the drawings and specifications were noted — severe cracks in foundation walls, less than specified floor slab thicknesses, broken and cracked floor joists used, subfloor not properly nailed, construction materials (including insulation) not stored protected from the weather, wrong detail at door headers, siding buckling and with improper fit to windows and doors, latex caulk used in place of butyl caulk, sanitary sewer lines in the street above the elevation of the basement floor drains and many, many others.

In addition to site inspections, the entire files of the Local Housing Authority have been reviewed as well as certain HUD files and personal interviews held with various persons involved in the project. Several meetings have been held where most of the parties involved in the project have been present.

On April 2 the CDC received a call from Nett Lake saying that a HUD inspection team



Bath room floor, underlayment delaminating and tile breaking loose.



Crack in basement column.

would be on the reservation the next day. The Housing Authority requested that CDC personnel be present to accompany HUD through the houses so another site visit was made on April 3 and 4.

On May 4 HUD released a 10-page report of deficiencies which must be repaired or replaced before the project is finally accepted. Many persons who have followed the process of this project feel that the CDC work has led to this inspection and report from HUD.

At the present time the CDC is still reviewing and writing the report of its inspections. There are several legal questions which must be answered before construction can again be resumed. The CDC report may well be the basis for answers to some of these legal questions.

This example of "advocacy architecture" exhibits how an architect uses his technical expertise to aid a non-knowledgable client in determining whether he has received the quality of work called for in the contract documents. Another part of "advocacy architecture" is when an architect uses his expertise to help a community group have an input into the planning and development of a government agency (e.g., HUD, HRA).

All parts of "advocacy architecture" are time consuming, demanding and occasionally controversial but are a growing aspect of the field, paralleling other similar developments in the so-called "consumer movement". ■

AIA Encourages Federal Government to Take Strong Role in Land-use Policy

The American Institute of Architects has recommended that the federal government take a strong leadership role—including the use of sanctions where necessary—in the development of a sound national land-use policy.

Archibald C. Rogers, FAIA, first vice-president of the institute, told a Congressional hearing on state land-use legislation that there is a need to create a national growth policy board in the executive office of the president to develop policy and coordinate federal programs affecting national and urban growth.

The sanctions which, he said, could be applied, are to make it "mandatory for all states to prepare state land-use and development programs in order for them to continue to be eligible for federal assistance in program areas which significantly affect land-use patterns."

In his testimony before the House subcommittee on environment, Rogers encouraged Congress to examine what several eastern and western European nations have done to control the quality of their human environment.

He said that "for examples of what nations can do to control the quality of the human environment, we, the wealthiest democratic nation in the world, must look to other less affluent nations for leadership. AIA believes that land-use and national growth are two of the most vital issues facing our nation today and are ones that must be dealt with comprehensively."

Grants amounting to $100 million per year were urged by Rogers to assist states in developing a land-use planning capacity and a land-use program or risk eligibility for federal assistance which affects land-use patterns, such as transportation, water and sewer and recreational programs.

Rogers said that for the past five years AIA has worked to develop a national growth policy

and strategy for this implementation. Drawing from the AIA report, he recommended the following steps to meet the objectives of the pending land-use legislation:

Establishment of legislative committees to deal with national growth policy in both the House and the Senate;

Adoption of state land-use and development plans and programs as a matter of national policy;

Creation of new governmental institutions and mechanisms to implement state land-use programs;

Use of federal incentives and sanctions as essential ingredients to stimulate the preparation of state programs;

Provision for adequate public participation in state land-use and development plan-making through the distribution of information and potential alternatives well in advance of public hearings.

A key to any adequate national growth planning, Rogers indicated, should be the return to the public of any unearned increments in land value due to public investment. The pending bill, which refers to compensation of land owners for any land taken for public use, covers only one side of the ledger, he said. "The other side of the ledger, where public investments create significant benefits to private property owners, should also be considered." ■

Book Reviews

INSIDE THE THIRD REICH
By Albert Speer
Avon Paperback, $1.95

Reviewed by Elizabeth Close, FAIA

Mrs. Close, who practices in Minneapolis in partnership with her husband, Winston, is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.

This book has two aspects. It is first a portrait of Hitler and his entourage, a history of the war years, and second a self-portrait of Albert Speer, the architect who in a sense was Hitler's alter ego, his associate for many years and under the spell of his magnetism.

Speer was the least known of the people around Hitler. His inclinations were non-political, yet he joined the Nazis early, attracted by Hitler's extremism which appealed to the disaffected German youth of the time. He got an assignment to do a minor job for Goebbels and shortly after staged the Nuremberg rally, using lights and flags with great dramatic effect. Hitler was impressed and Speer became his favored architect. He writes:

"After years of frustrated efforts I was wild to accomplish things — and twenty-eight years old. For the commission to do a great building I would have sold my soul like Faust. Now I had found my Mephistopheles. He seemed no less engaging than Goethe's."

Hitler was always fascinated by building plans and models; he had grandiose schemes for the future, visions of 1,000 years hence; Speer speaks of his "architectural megalomania." The projects they developed were bombastic, pompous in the "Cecil de Mille style." Most of them were never built; the rest were demolished in the war.

During the war Speer became

Minister of Armaments after Todt (the previous minister) was killed in a plane crash. His organizational talents were considerable and he succeeded in mobilizing the technological resources of Germany, in part by using forced labor but more by keeping industries going where possible without deportation and relocation of manpower. Toward the end of the war Hitler ordered a scorched earth policy, which was aborted by Speer; he realized that Hitler must lose if Germany was to survive and even thought to kill him but his emotional attachment was still strong.

The book confirms the impression of Hitler as progressively unbalanced. Speer calls him amateurish, amazingly shortsighted in emergencies, frivolous, impulsive and arbitrary. He was convinced that his own judgement was superior in all things and frequently went against the advice of his military staff. There was back-biting and intrigue among the people surrounding him and constant jockeying for position. They were a mean lot: Goering — self-indulgent, vain, greedy, lazy and addicted to drugs; Goebbels — sly, crafty, cynical, always manipulating people to his own ends, nevertheless intelligent and suave (in contrast to most Nazis, who were poorly educated, narrow-minded and ill-mannered); Bormann, who screened Hitler from reality, especially unpleasant facts. The situation was reminiscent of the court of Caligula or Nero: a dictator surrounded by sycophants who reinforced his delusions of grandeur and infallibility.

I was reluctant to read this book. To me the Nazis have represented Evil personified — brutal, deceitful, insufferably arrogant, contemptuous of others and of all women. They glorified war and considered democratic countries soft and decadent but even during the terrible last months of the war they still clung to their petty privileges, unable to face total mobilization. Speer's account is well written and has the fascination of a cobra; it is as interesting in what is told as in the omissions. He wrote the memoirs in prison while serving a 20 years' sentence for his part in the war. It is a valuable record of our time; it shows how enormities can be committed by small-minded and self-seeking people in the name of patriotism and illustrates the temptations of creativity. Worth reading. ■



Just as I feared—our client has

Architecture Observed
By Alan Dunn.
Architectural Record books, New York, 1971.

A selection of 140 of the cartoons by Alan Dunn which have been an indispensible feature of the Architectural Record since 1937. Mr. Dunn has empathy for architect and client alike. His people are, most of them, a cheerful, innocent and somewhat bewildered supporting cast, confronted with an architecture that has an impudent and often reckless life of its own and all played out against the background of the muddle of an

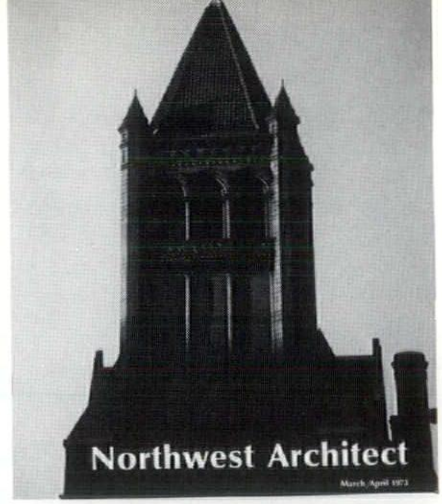


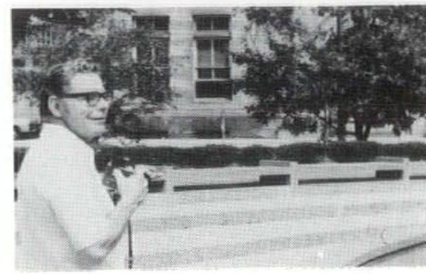
d in a Louis Sullivan body."

illogical technological, bureaucratic society.

There are sections on suburbia and urbia, on architect and client (including one client with a "Louis Seize mind in a Louis Sullivan body"), technology, ancient architecture and some lovely face-offs between nature and art.

"Open it again; they're still inside!" calls a man to the operator of the roof of an astrodome as an immense flock of starlings swarms through the aperture. Recommended strongly for both home and office, architect and client. RT ■

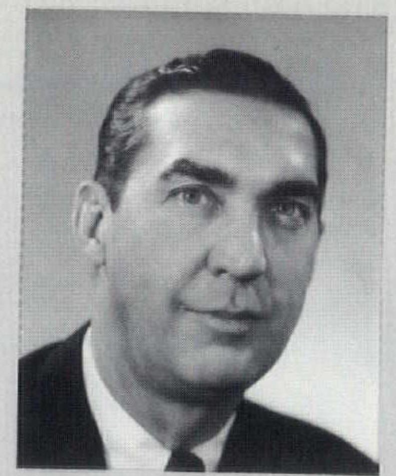




"Photos by Dr. Leon Adcock"

The photographs of Saint Paul's Old Federal Courts Building in the March-April issue of Northwest Architect were inadvertently credited to Georgia DeCoster. They were actually taken by Dr. Leon Adcock, an Associate Professor in the Obstetrics and Gynecology Department of the University of Minnesota's Medical School. He is an accomplished photographer who applies his talents extensively in his teaching and — fortunately for us — to architectural subjects.

Although the photo credits to Georgia DeCoster were erroneous, much credit is due her for the preservation of the Old Federal Courts Building. Mrs. DeCoster, who is now Coordinator of the Architecture Program of the Minnesota State Arts Council, was for many years — and long before it became a cause célèbre — the untiring champion for historic preservation and particularly the Old Federal Courts Building. Through her countless presentations to various groups, clubs and organizations and to public officials, she was able to develop an awareness and concern for this building which eventually led to its preservation. Although Mrs. DeCoster did not take these specific photographs, she is a talented photographer and has an extensive collection of slides of historic buildings in Saint Paul. Ed.



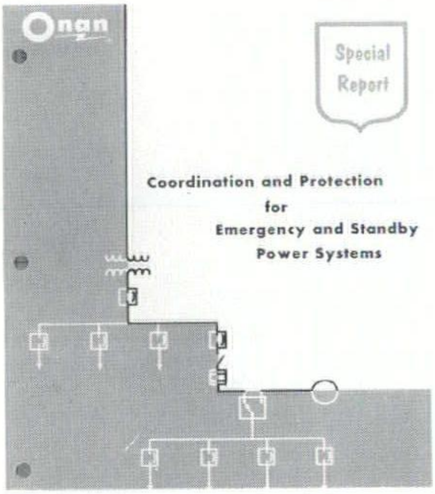
profile

In this day of Watergate's lowering of confidence nationally, the confidence built on good experience in the construction industry becomes accented, according to Carl W. Fogelberg. This confidence of architects and specifiers in their suppliers is created by good performance. It is also built on prompt and satisfactory handling of complaints.

Fogelberg, long-time member of the Producer's Council, the Construction Specifications Institute and the builders' exchanges of St. Paul and Minneapolis, created confidence in his products through more than a quarter of a century in business. During those years he has seen soft spots develop in the industry but he also saw them pass and believes the basic economy within the industry has continued sound. Shared experience of those involved has led to sound solutions for all the problems.

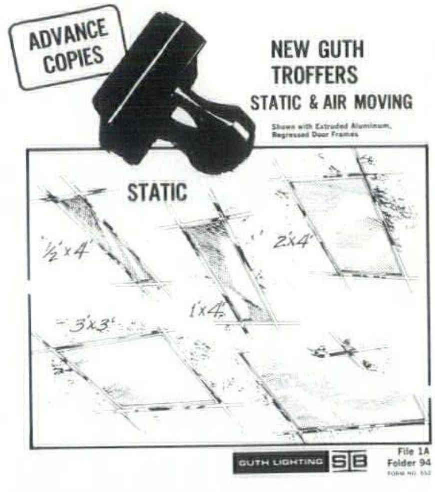
Fogelberg served on many PC committees, was president of the St. Paul Bx in 1965 and, because he feels outside memberships are recreationally important, was president of his Kiwanis Club in 69-70. ■

New Products



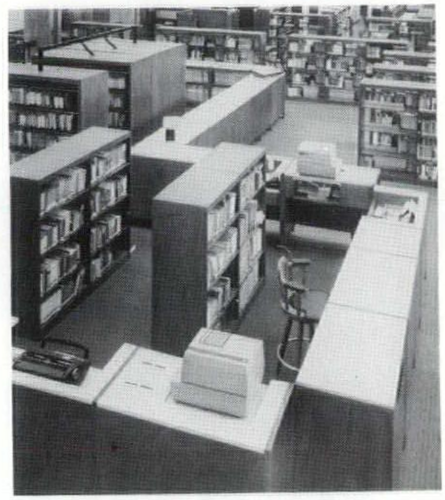
Emergency Power "Special Report" Available from Onan

A new source of detailed information to assure maximum continuity of essential electrical services in emergencies is a "Special Report" published by Onan Corp. Its 76 pages are filled with vital details, including provisions of the National Electrical Code 1971. It can be obtained by asking for Special Report 900-600, Onan, 1400 73rd Ave., NE, Minneapolis, Minn. 55432.



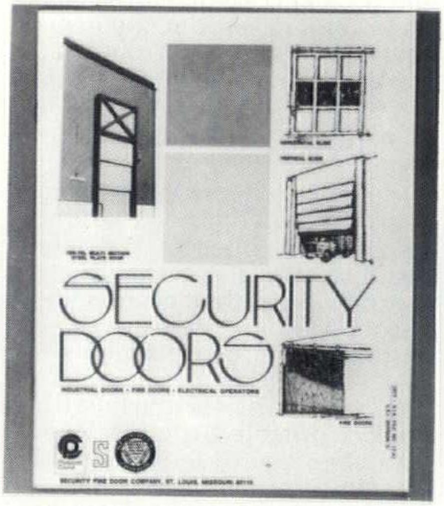
Commercial Lighting Info New from Guth

A generous range of static and air moving light troffers has been announced by Guth Lighting. Presented in detail in two new catalogs, the descriptions and drawings show what is needed for specifying their use. Units range from 12 to 24 inches and lens styles, installation data, etc., are given. More information is available from Guth, P.O. Box 7079, St. Louis, Mo. 63177.



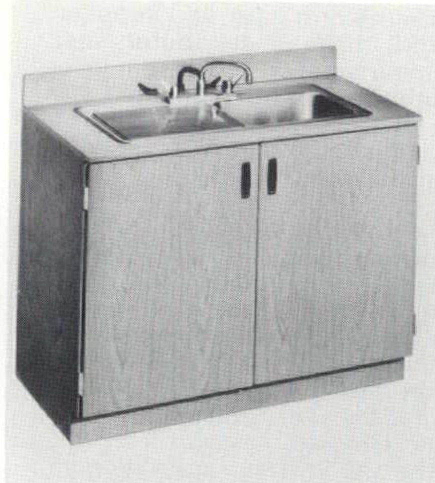
Components for Library Distribution Landscaping

Library landscaping components to meet special needs and create a visually appealing arrangement have been reported by Estey Corporation. Units include charging desks, shelves, cabinets and other required items needed to set up an efficient area landscape for these special activity centers. Units are especially traffic resistant. The Estey address is Drawer E, Red Bank, N.J. 07701.



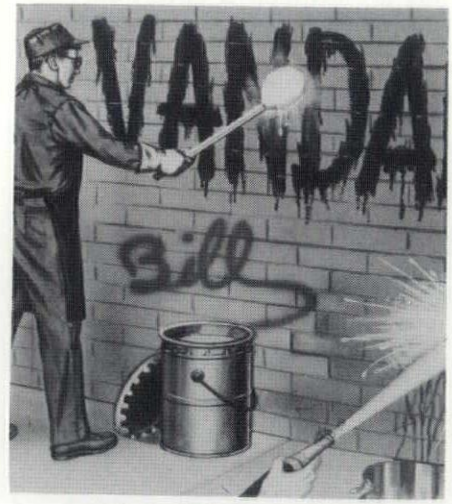
Security Fire Door Issues New Brochure

Complete detailing of its lines of industrial doors is provided in a new brochure issued by Security Fire Door Co. The company makes horizontal and vertical sliding doors, has a line of Underwriter Labeled doors and provides electric operators. Reference materials are stressed in the brochure, which can be obtained from the company at 3044 Lambdin Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63115.



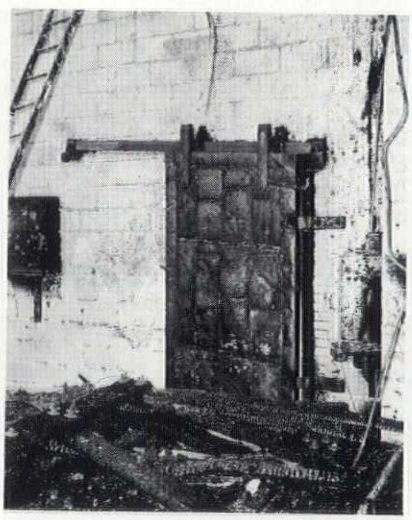
Special Design for Sacristy Sink Announced

A separate basin with stainless steel locking cover for sacramental receptacles and linens is a feature of this new sacristy sink, according to National Industries Div. of AVM. A separate drain system independent of the conventional plumbing system is also in the design. Its finish is maintenance free. Details can be had from the company at Midway Industrial Park, Odenton, Md. 21113.



Liquid Sandblaster Gets Rid of Graffiti

Graffiti and other unwanted markings on unpainted wood and other surfaces can be removed by the new Liquid Sandblaster. It can be used to remove tar, paint, lacquer, crayon, marking pen and "all marking materials yet discovered," its maker reported; useable indoors and outdoors, at any angle. Write to Plastic Window Products Co., 2600 W. Irving Park Rd., Chicago, Ill. 60618.



LSI Corporation Formed in Minneapolis

Lake Street Industries, Inc., has announced a corporate name change to LSI Corporation of America, Inc. The change was made to reflect its growth as a plastic laminate casework manufacturer and its marketing in other geographical areas of the United States. LSI Corporation serves Minnesota and Western Wisconsin areas as a sub-contractor and supplier and, through distributors and manufacturer's representatives, other areas of the United States. No other changes in company policy or personnel are affected.

LSI Corporation moved into new, larger office and manufacturing facilities at 2100 Xenium Lane, Minneapolis 55441, which more than tripled production capacity. The move represented the second major expansion in the last five years.

LSI is a manufacturer of plastic laminate casework serving the medical and educational fields. Fixed and moveable cabinets for schools, dental operatories, patient room wardrobes, reception and nurses' stations are some of the LSI products. As a prime or sub-contractor LSI maintains its own installation crews. A complete design and engineering staff is available for consulting with architects.

Currently LSI is manufacturing and installing the Health Sciences Complex Unit A Dental School at the University of Minnesota, where the product consists of all teaching stations and partition walls. This project represents the largest plastic casework contract of its kind awarded in this area. LSI also has been selected as casework contractor on the new Institute of Fine Arts Building Complex.

Gerald A. Wellik is LSI president and general manager, Richard G. Larson, vice-president and project co-ordinator, Douglas W. Blohm, production manager, and Keith A. Wrobel, marketing manager. ■

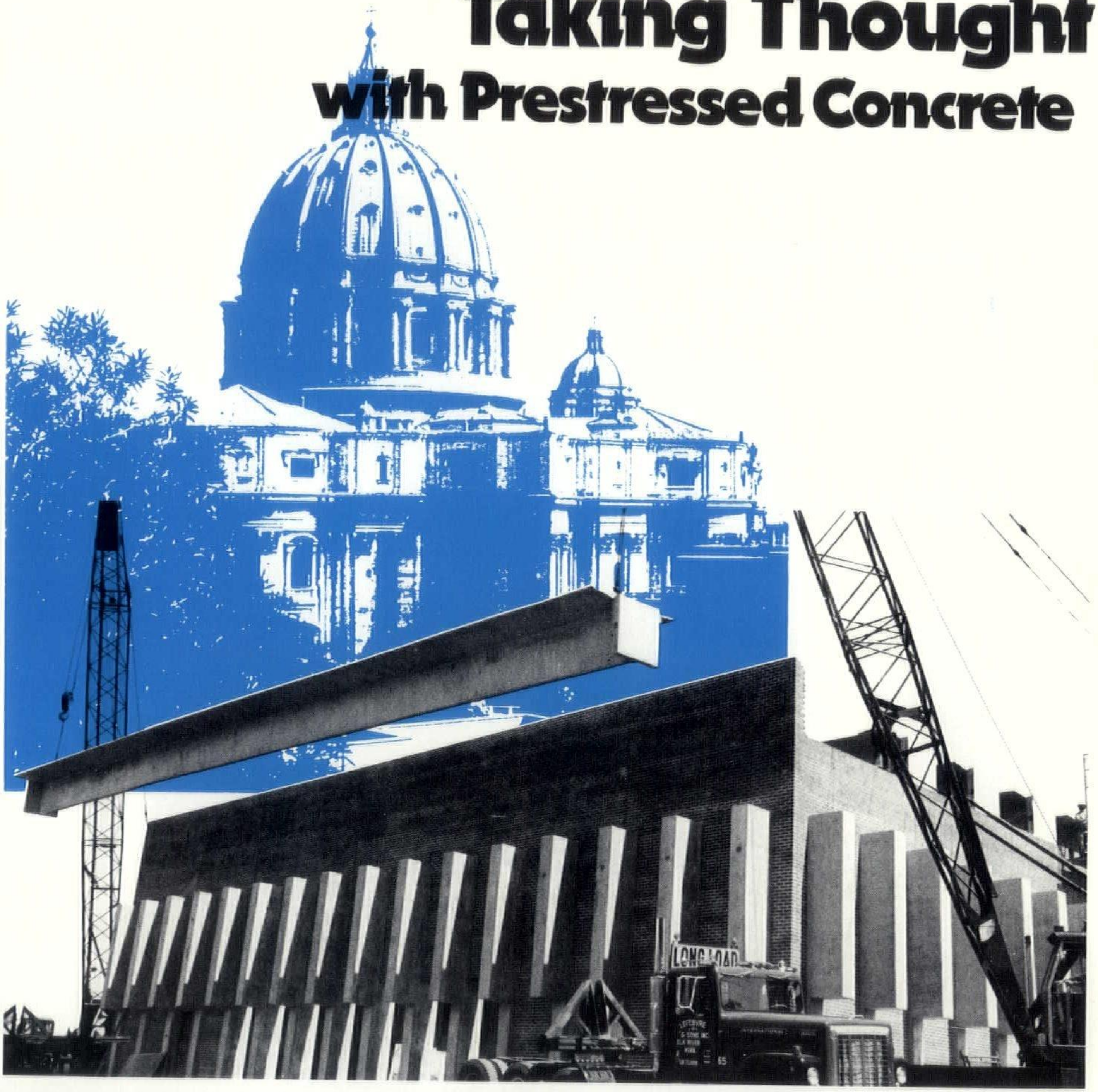
Richardson Named by Masonry Institute

Thomas F. Richardson has been appointed executive director of the Minnesota Masonry Institute, according to Sid Mosman, president of the Minnesota Masonry Industry Promotion Fund, Board of Trustees.

Richardson, formerly with Shiely Concrete Co. of St. Paul, was a member of the board of directors of the Minnesota Concrete and Masonry Contractors Association. ■

Index to Advertisers

Taking Thought with Prestressed Concrete



The Vatican stands as a monument to man's creative thinking. The type of thinking which brought mortar and stone together into one of the great religious edifices of all time.

Today's Prestressed Concrete structures capture man's religious thought in a modern, space age society. The Abiding Savior Lutheran Church, shown being completed with Prestressed Concrete giant roof beams, is a monument of beauty and function.

Here is a 750-seat sanctuary and educational complex that is not only a sanctimonious place to worship but a pleasant atmosphere for religious learning. Prestressed Concrete made it possible. Pictured being hoisted into place is a giant single "T" roof beam. The component is 93 feet 6 inches long, 8 feet wide with a special end diaphram. It provided many construction advantages: fabricated off the job site and independent of high-priced on-site construction cost factors; pieces shipped as needed to the job-site; erection was fast and trouble free. The completed church is both functional and pleasant — truly a source of pride to the congregation.

PROJECT: Abiding Savior Lutheran Church
Spring Lake Park, Minnesota

ARCHITECT AND PROJECT MANAGER: Ekberg-Petri, Inc.,
Minneapolis, Minnesota

ENGINEER: Frank Horner Co.,
Saint Paul, Minnesota

PHOTOGRAPHY: Courtesy of the Sun Newspapers

The Thoughtful Designer will specify:

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The 1968 Declaration of Independence for architects.



In 1968, the courts declared that business, lawyers, schools, hospitals and clinics, and institutions could own their own phones. No more bondage to Bell.

That means that you can save your clients a lot of money. Because owning a phone system costs a lot less than renting one from Bell. Monthly payments are less. There are tax advantages. And, of course, the end result is a tangible asset instead of a bale-full of worthless phone rental bill receipts.

Your client will like that. Your client will also appreciate that you can specify a phone system that's just right for his needs. Instead of settling for what Mother Bell says you can have, now you can choose.

The OTC people have over a century of service with Bell. We know phones. We know communications. And now we're with The Other Telephone Company because here we have freedom to choose equipment that's right for the job... the best equipment made by ITT, Northern Telecom, Stromberg-Carlson, Voycall and many more famous names in communications. We start where Bell leaves off.

And take care of every system we install... No red tape... no waiting for maintenance. You just ask any of the more than one hundred and fifty owners of a TOTC system. They'll tell you.

One more thing: as an architect, you get your commission on the entire phone system when you specify TOTC. That's a lot of extra money... just for rendering your client a little extra service.

Make us prove it.

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